The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28567—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1891.

CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-0	12-6
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-6
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. CATHAY	2383	501	A. Symons	24th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4272	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1700	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3068	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	2nd „
B.L. PEKIN	3009	650	P. Harris	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th „

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only; and Passengers raeship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd Oct.
PEKIN	3009	650	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.
S. S. D'CO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 9, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. October 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	4th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 11th, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD,
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 21st October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,169 tons, on 24th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,080 tons, on the 25th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS.

UNDER CLOTHING.

BANIANS.	Per dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gents' Indian Gauze Banians	18 0	20 0
„ Extra Fine Indian Gauze	25 0	28 0
„ Fine Gauze Merino, all Wool	39 0	43 8
„ Fine Summer Merino „	40 0	44 8
„ Extra Thick Merino „	48 0	54 0
„ "Natural" Wool Merino, all Wool	34 0	38 0
„ "Natural" Thick Scotch Lambswool	85 0	95 0
PANTS AND DRAWERS.		
Gent's Indian Gauze	34 0	38 0
„ „ Extra Fine Elastic	40 0	45 0
„ „ all Wool, Merino	50 0	56 0
„ Fine Summer Merino	45 0	50 0
„ Extra Thick Merino	50 0	56 0
„ "Natural" Wool Merino	30 0	34 0
„ "Natural" Thick Scotch Lambswool	85 0	95 0

STRAW HATS! Extra Strong. STRAW HATS!! Extra Strong. STRAW HATS!!!
Cash, Rs. 2-8; Credit, Rs. 3.

BOATING AND FOOTBALL SWEATERS.
Made of Best Scotch Lambswool, and with High or Low necks.
Cash, Rs. 6-8; Credit, Rs. 7-8 each.

FINE WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS, each Re. 1-12 Cash, Rs. 2 Credit; and each Rs. 2-12 Cash, Rs. 3-6 Credit.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gents' White Kid Gloves ..... per pair	2 0	2 4
Best French Soft Kid, and Two Buttons		
Gents' White Muslin Dress Ties... per doz	4 4	4 12
Do. Tape do „	4 8	5 0
Do. Muslin Dress Bows „	5 0	5 10
Gents' Black Silk or Satin Dress Ties, from each	0 10	0 12
Do. do. Dress Bows „	0 12	0 14
Gents' Spun Silk Half-Hose ..... per doz	24 0	27 0
Plain Black		
Gents' Spun Silk Half-Hose ..... „	29 0	33 0
Plain Black, Embroidered Fronts		
Gents' Pure Black Silk Half-Hose. per pair	6 0	7 0
Embroidered Coloured Silk or Plain Black		
Long Cloth Shirt ..... from per doz	39 0	44 0
Best English-make Fine Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs.		

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STRAW HATS.

STOUT ROUGH CHIP WHITE or BLUE BANDS.

RS. 3-8.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBA

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

A LARGE variety of handsome and useful Christening Presents in best quality Electro-Plate or Sterling Hall-Marked Silver.

IN BEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in best quality Electro-Plate, richly engraved, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined Morocco Case	13 0	14 8
Fork and Spoon, in best quality Electro-Plate, chased and engraved ..... from	8 0	9 0
..... to	11 0	12 8
Fork, Spoon, and Napkin Ring, richly engraved Electro-Plate, in Morocco Case	19 0	21 8
Do. do. Chased	15 8	17 8
Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Mug in best Electro-Plate, richly engraved, with Floral Designs, complete in Satin and Velvet-lined Morocco Case	40 0	45 0
Best quality Electro-Plated Pap Bowl and Spoon, prettily engraved, with Ferns, Flowers, &c., complete in Morocco Case	30 0	34 0
CHILDREN'S MUGS.		
A great variety of handsomely chased and engraved Mugs in best quality Electro-Plate, Plain Cauldron Shape, on 3 Ball Feet	18 0	20 0
The "Antique," a very neat and suitable design	12 0	13 8
Richly fluted in Queen Anne Style	21 0	23 8
Richly engraved with Ferns, Flowers, &c.	21 0	23 8

IN SOLID HALL-MARKED STERLING SILVER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Solid Silver Pap Bowl and Spoon, richly engraved, in Satin and Velvet-lined Morocco Case	70 0	79 0
Babies' Coral Bells and Whistle, Fine Coral, mounted in chased Silver, complete with Silver Bells and Whistle ..... from	6 8	7 8
..... to	25 0	28 0
Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in richly chased and flatted Hall-Marked Silver, complete in Case	48 0	54 0
Do. do. engraved	48 0	54 0
Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Napkin Ring, in richly chased Silver, completed in Morocco Case	90 0	100 0
Handsome engraved Presentation Set in Hall-Marked Silver, consisting of Knife, Fork, Spoon, Mug, and Coral and Bells, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined Morocco Case	135 0	150 0
Solid Hall-Marked Silver Fork and Spoons, chased and engraved in Morocco Cases ..... from	50 0	56 0
..... to	60 0	68 0
Solid chased and engraved Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon, in Velvet and Satin-lined Cases ..... from	60 0	68 0
..... to	65 0	73 0

FINE SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.

An extensive Assortment of New and Handsome Designs, in Sterling Silver Hall-Marked, Handsomely Chased and Engraved, Gilt inside and fitted in Morocco Leather Velvet-lined Cases.

From—Cash, Rs. 55-0; Credit, Credit, Rs. 61-0.

To—Cash, Rs. 80-0; Credit, Rs. 90-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. NO deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. DETAILED list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. ESTABLISHED in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. EXCEPTIONAL terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. SEND for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BUT WHY SUFFER

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

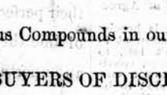
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

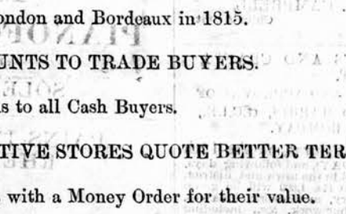
170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO



H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S



GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught	„ „ „	4 0
Finee Lady	„ „ „	3 8
Alpha	„ „ „	2 0
Prince Boris	„ „ „	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Re. 1.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalgo	per box of 100 Rs.	9 0
Carolina	„ „ „	7 0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently free not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20
Regal del Principe	„ „ 25 „	7-8
Regal dela Reina	„ „ 25 „	6
Trabucos	„ „ 25 „	3
Calliope	„ „ 50 „	5
Semirami	„ „ 100 „	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100	Rs.	4 4
Do. „ 2 „ „	„	4 0
Do. „ 3 „ „	„	3 8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100	Rs.	4 0
Do. „ 2 „	„	3 4

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

[redacted] CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same

FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1891.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
"MEMBERS OF THE SKATING CLUB."

EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
"FREDELIS'S STRING BAND"
will play at the Evening Session.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

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JUST UNPACKED,
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS
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CHUBB & SON,
Such as Safes, Writing Paper, Cash, Deed, and Key Boxes, Padlocks, Till, Cupboard, Box, and Door Locks, &c., &c.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
87, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 12-8-0 per each share of Rs. 625 and Rs. 2-8-0 per each new share of Rs. 125 for the half year ending 30th June, 1891, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 26th October, 1891, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 19th October, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th October, 1891.

TO RAJAHS, CLUBS AND REGIMENTAL MESSES.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junior),

THE Champion Billiard Player of the World, will ARRIVE in INDIA about the beginning of NOVEMBER, and is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS TO PLAY

EXHIBITION GAMES.

Full Particulars as to Terms can be ascertained from

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
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HAKIM
NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,
OF BAGDAD.
(A GREEN FLAG OVER THE GATE.)
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PERSONS suffering from Constitutional Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Intermittent Fever, Jaundice, Liver, Piles, Spleen, Mercurial Eruptions, Cholera, Eye Diseases and other Chronic Diseases standing over 30 Years, and given up by English and Native Physicians, can have their cases radically Cured according to constitution. Since his arrival he has Cured several serious cases, considered by Doctors as incurable, and other diseases treated by him most satisfactorily, (*D.V.*) some in 40 days more or less, and holds first-class Registered Certificates.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether lean or stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written legibly.

VISITING HOURS, 7 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M., DAILY.

CERTIFICATES.

5, Mr. J. Brookman, 20, Wellesley Street,—4 Years' Impotency Certified Cured in 2 Months.

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GUARANTEED
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY,
ADVANTAGES.
COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR
REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.
MEASUREMENT OF BALES
REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.
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The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps, no hard side.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of OIL, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.
SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.
HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, Expert in Cotton and Oil Pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
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PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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5. THEATRICALS and TABLEAUX VIVANTS.
6. FIELD SERVICE MANUAL for the Medical Department of the Indian Army. 2nd Edition.
7. The BRITISH and INDIAN OFFICERS' GUIDE in Leave and Account Matters.
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9. ARMY REGULATIONS, INDIA, vol. V., Commissariat.
10. do. do. do. do. Supplement.
11. MILITARY SURVEYING, RICHARD'S.
12. ELEMENTARY COURSE FIELD and Permanent Fortification and of the Attack of Fortresses.
13. HOGARTH'S WORKS, ILLUSTRATED.
4 BOOKS—COSTUMES.
17 Total Seventeen.

List of Books belonging to Mrs. H. A. HERWEY.

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WARREN and TULLOCH have FOR SALE 30 Stud Lamb Rams just Landed from Australia. This is an excellent opportunity for native gentlemen to improve the breed of their sheep.

Also a very quiet, beautiful Alderney COW and CALF. Gives 8 quarts rich milk daily; invaluable to any one having a sick or delicate child. Apply to

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

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Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors,...$	100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

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NOTICES.

A SPECIALTY FOR RAJAS.

A LIFE SIZE PAINTING of H. H. The THAKORE SAHEB of WADHWAN, Engraved and Enlarged on Huge Ornamental Mirror by P. D. Kanga and Co.; Specimen of work never done before in India. For show at the British Glass Decoration Works, 3, Hummum Street, Fort, for a Few Days only.

P. D. KANGA & CO.

AN ENGLISH MEDICAL WOMAN (Widow)—Triple Qualification—WANTS WORK in INDIA. Has had 2½ years' Hospital and Dispensary Experience in India already.
Address:—

MRS. FRAZER NASH,
155, Haverstock Hill, London.

TENDERS for the Construction of an OFFICE for the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, will be received up to 12 Noon on 28th October, by the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Division, at his Office, Store Lane, Fort, Bombay, where all Information on the subject may be obtained.

By Order,
W. H. HAYDON,
Lt.-Col, R. E.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

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Chief Agents for Bombay.

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GRAND DEPOT of Pure GRAPE WINES, German Beer, Tricst Sugar, Switzer Cheese (Gruzere), and General Provisions. Received every Fortnightly.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1891, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions, which were proposed and carried unanimously at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 10th October, 1891:—

(1.) "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882."

(2.) "That Nowrojee Jehangeer Gamadia, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, and that his remuneration be the sum of Rs. 500."

(3.) "That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named "The New Mofussil Company, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entered into between this Company and its Liquidator of the first part, the several persons in the said Agreement referred to of the second part, and the said intended new Company of the third part, and referred to in such Memorandum of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company. That the said Form of Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the first part, the several persons in the said Agreement referred to of the second part, and the New Mofussil Company, Limited, of the third part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to enter into an Agreement with such new Company when incorporated in terms of the said Form of Agreement and to carry the same into effect.

"That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby accordingly authorised and directed, pursuant to Section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, to transfer and assign the Business, Property, Goodwill, Cash, and Assets of this Company to the said New Mofussil Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed in consideration of the said Liquidator receiving such Shares of Rs. 400 and Rs. 100 each Fully Paid-up in the said New Mofussil Company, Limited, subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said Form of Agreement, and to carry the same into effect."

By Order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 15th October, 1891.

LOCAL SHOW OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, SURAT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND APPROVAL OF
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IT is proposed to hold at Surat, on the 12th November (DEODIVALI DAY), and following days, an Exhibition of Articles produced in the town and district. Prizes of the value of not less than Rs. 1,000 will be given for local wood-carving, carpentery, metal-work, kinkhab, silks, cotton-cloths, pottery, leather-work, &c., including His Excellency the Governor's prize for the best exhibit in the Show. The attention of business men is called to the project, which is mainly intended as a means of introducing to their notice the products of the district with a view to their development. The Committee depend for success on the commercial value of the exhibits, but they at the same time invite well-wishers to contribute to the prize-fund and to aid in all ways by their presence and advice.

MADHVACHRAM B. HORA,
NANUMIA B. SHAIKH,
Honorary Secretaries.

Surat, 9th October 1891.

THE Undersigned keep in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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ઇ. ઇ., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
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SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
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DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Mail Full Budget* size, containing all the information of the privious week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage, English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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C. W. FIELD,
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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884 ..... £5,348,407	9 2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889 ..... £6,161,508	13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper-post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 113, High Holborn, LONDON.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Sunday School Union, Town Hall, 4-15 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Ruthenia (s), from Liverpool ; Imperatrix (s), Trieste ; and Ellora (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Moidart sailed yesterday for Chittagong.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45 p.m. Sides to be arranged on the ground.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Asama entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Minna Craig left it on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rosetta entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Wistow Hall left it on Saturday, and the Imperatrix and Ruthenia yesterday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Vithal Megjee, a book-seller, aged 26 years. On Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, whilst Vithal was smoking a *biddee*, in his shop, at Kalbadevie Road, he suddenly fainted and died immediately. The jury returned a verdict of death from heart-disease.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Yesterday evening whilst G. G. Baber, a Hindu labourer, was shunting the wagons at Wari Bunder railway station, he suddenly fainted and fell down. One of the wagons is said to have passed over Baber, injuring him seriously. Baber was taken to the J. J. Hospital, but he died on the way. An inquest will be held this morning by the Coroner Dr. Blaney.

BOMBAY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The annual meeting of all the English Sunday Schools in Bombay will be held this afternoon, in the Town Hall, at 4-15 p.m. It is expected that between 500 and 600 children will be present, as also parents, friends, and teachers. The singing will be a treat, as it was last year. The speakers this afternoon will be Rev. Mr. Barrell, Rev. Mr. Thorne, and Dr. J. L. Phillips.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I. this evening at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille.....La Mascotte.....O. Metra.
Overture .....Iphigenie En Aulide .....Gluck.
Intermezzo....Moonlight .....Boggetti.
Selection .....Rome E Giulietta .....Gounon.
Valse .....Gypsies.....A. G. Crowe.
Galop .....Die Wilderer.....C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.—A report was made to the police on Sunday evening, by one Ibram Abdoolla, living at Nacoda Moholla, that while he and a party of his friends were leaving the s. s. Java a number of them jumped into a tony, which capsized. All the men, except one Abdool Rahiman, who is supposed to have been drowned, were rescued by a steam launch. The cap of Abdool was found floating in the sea. A diligent search was made for him but without success.

ROBBED BY A SERVANT.—Cassumkhan Noorkhan, a horse-dealer, residing at Ripon Road, has reported to the police that his servant, named Najam, after having drugged him, committed the theft of property, consisting of cash, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 567, and then absconded. The complainant was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was not drugged, but that he was suffering from the effects of drink. The police are enquiring into the matter.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Devishanker was charged with the theft of two copper pots, valued at Rs. 3, from his master, Chatoorbhooj Khimjee's house. The accused denied the charge and stated in defence that the copper utensils were presented to him by his master's wife. The Magistrate disbelieved his statement, which was not corroborated by any witness, and sentenced the accused to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER SUICIDE OF A PARSEE WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Mazagon, touching the death of Ruttonbai, widow of one Dadabhoy, aged 60 years. The deceased lived with her son, Soorabjee Dadabhoy, who supported her. She was rather eccentric. On Sunday she asked her son for money to go to her village Billimoria. Sorabjee told her that he had no money then, whereupon the deceased became angry and remained sulky the whole day. Sorabjee then went out, but when he returned home in the evening he found his mother missing. A search was made and her dead body was recovered yesterday morning in the Nabob's Tank, Mazagon. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

"TRUMPED-UP."—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Bhow Ramjee, a cart-driver, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a spade valued at Rs. 2, belonging to Dhaku Ganu, a dealer in wood, at Grant Road. On Saturday night, the accused was arrested by a witness, named Kharvi, with the spade in his hand. The accused, in defence, stated that the charge was trumped-up against him by the witness through malice. On Saturday night the witness treated him to *toddy* and when he got drunk, charged him with the theft of the spade and had him arrested simply because he (accused) had charged one of the relatives of the witness with theft about two months ago. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence adduced and sentenced him to 15 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DISHONESTY OF A TRUSTED PURDESEE SERVANT.

SOOKDEO BHYROOSING, a bill-collector, in the employ of Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed, a glass-ware merchant, living in Bhundarwada Street, Mandvie, was yesterday charged at the Esplanade Police Court with criminal breach of trust as a servant, and crimial misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 400, and with theft of a silk embroidered cloth. It appeared that, on the 16th inst., the prosecutor gave accused Rs. 3,400 in currency notes with instructions to pay Rs. 3,000 into the National Bank and the remaining Rs. 400 to Messrs. Blascheck and Co., with both of whom the prosecutor had business relations. On returning to the prosecutor's house in the evening, the accused told him he had received only Rs. 3,000, and not Rs, 3,400 as the prosecutor supposed ; and that having paid Rs. 400 at Messrs. Blascheck and Company's, he had paid the balance of Rs. 2,600 into the National Bank. The accused being a very old and trusted servant, the prosecutor accepted his statement as true. But on subsequently examining his account books closely and ascertaining a deficiency of Rs. 400, he got suspicious and intended to search the accused's box, kept in the shop, at Bhandarwada Street. The accused, becoming alarmed at his master's intention, took out of his box the piece of silk embroidered cloth, which he had stolen about a year ago, and a currency note for Rs. 20, and stealthily handed them to his cousin Buldeo Lallsing, with instructions to carry them to the room which they jointly occupied at Gowalia Tank Road. However, as Buldeo was on his dishonest errand, he was stopped on suspicion by a policeman, to whom he was compelled to disclose what he knew about it, and who he afterwards accompanied to the prosecutor's shop. The latter, on seeing the piece of silk embroidered cloth, saw how his trust had been betrayed by the accused ; and Inspector Butterfield, on searching the accused's box, found Rs. 385, in currency notes. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and begged for mercy. Mr. Richardson, the trying Magistrate, sentenced him to an aggregate term of thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE St. Petersburg *Nove Vremya*, referring to Afghanistan, reproaches the British Government with having consistently refused to act in concert with that of Russia, and adds:—"The Portsmouth reception and the landing at Sigri are trivial and pusillanimous attacks ; but England has not yet shown all her cards, and if she is making a demonstration in Afghanistan, it is probably only in order to clear the way for annoying Russia shortly in the Balkans."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN MOGUL RELATIONS.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Slater, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Mahomed bin Husain Jashi was charged with criminal misappropriation and theft of household furniture, title-deeds, and Persian and Arabic books, the property of Aga Mahomed Tuckee Shirazee. Mr. Warden appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Dhairyavan for the accused.

The facts of the case for the prosecution appear to be these :—The complainant and accused were married to two sisters. The complainant, formerly a Persian teacher in St. Xavier's College, left Bombay about four years ago and went to Shiraz. He put all his furniture in a room of a house, at Modykhana, which he had been occupying, locked, and barricaded the door of the room, and gave possession of the rest of the second floor of the house to the accused, who agreed to pay Rs. 11 per mensem as rent to the landlord. He took the accused to the landlord, whom he informed of his intended departure for Shiraz. The complainant and the accused corresponded with each other for about two years, after which the accused stopped the correspondence. The complainant returned to Bombay on the 15th of May, 1891, when he found the doors of his room broken open and his property gone. On making enquiries, he learned that the accused had broken open the doors of the room during his absence, and had sold the property to different persons. In answer to the complainant the accused said that he had sold the property for Rs.112 to a hawker and to the landlord. Complainant said he had never authorised the accused to sell the property or to remove the wooden bars from the door.

In cross-examination by Mr. Dhairyavan, the complainant stated he had no quarrel with the accused shortly after his return to Bombay. It was not true that the two iron safes belonged to the accused, nor that he wanted accused's wife to come to his house and live there for a time. The accused came to see him about a fortnight after his return to Bombay. He said to complainant, "You need not be afraid. I have sold all your things. I will bring back whatever things you want." He was satisfied with his promise to get back what things he wanted. He was not in the habit of obtaining loans of cash from the accused, nor did he owe him Rs. 850. He did not borrow Rs. 50 from him the day he left for Shiraz. He had no account with him. He did not borrow any cooking-pots from the accused on his return to Bombay.

On the case being called on yesterday, by special arrangement, Mr. Warden applied for warrants to issue against Aga Mahomed Cazan Cazranee, Hajee Ahmed Cazranee, Hajee Mohamed Sadak Bebanee, and Mahomed Tuckee Cazranee on the ground that they had been keeping away, although warned to attend.

Mr. Dhairyavan said the proper course would be to issue a notice to the parties calling upon them to shew cause why a warrant should not issue against them.

Mr. Warden said their non-attendance was not accidental. They were related to the parties and were purposely keeping away.

Mr. Dhairyavan said the issue of a warrant would probably be regarded as an indirect threat to the witnesses to come and give evidence in favour of the complainant,

The Magistrate said he did not see that would be the result ; and he would issue a warrant to compel the attendance of the witnesses. But as a better course, he suggested that a verbal notice should be sent to the witnesses that, unless they attended by 2 p.m. that day, warrants would be issued against them.

Soon afterwards all the witnesses arrived in Court one after another except one, who was considered to be the most material. The enquiry then proceeded and several witnesses were examined in support of the complainant's case.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the defence, contended that no criminal offence was proved. The landlord seized the accused's property for arrears of rent of the room in which the complainant's furniture was locked up, and the accused allowed him to seize the complainant's iron safes and other goods in satisfaction of the debt.

Mr. Slater was of opinion that there was no evidence to sustain the charges, which were accordingly dismissed.

LORD WENLOCK AND SCARCITY IN MADRAS.

LORD WENLOCK, replying to an address at Salem, thus referred to the suffering among cattle from want of fodder :—"Gentlemen,—I fear in this respect you are not alone. Doubtless there is a great deal of distress among cattle in parts of the affected districts of this Presidency, consequent on the recent drought. The Collector of this district has thrown open all Government reserve lands, but I fear the ryots find on entering reserves that they do not contain the unlimited supply of fodder the peasants consider they ought to have. In some districts where reserves were thrown open the people actually drove their cattle out of them, because they found no water, and the cattle were getting worse in Government reserves than outside. I fear the utmost Government can do to remedy these matters is very little. It is with great regret I notice it is almost impossible on occasions like these to keep all the cattle in the country. The efforts of the ryots should be concentrated in keeping the most useful and breeding animals in such a state as to keep them alive during scarcity. A large number of older cattle must be prepared to take their chance is such times. I do not know if it is possible to devise some system of introducing fodder from outside into the distressed districts. I am making inquiries to see if this can be done, but I greatly doubt if it can, owing to the bulky nature of the matter which will have to be carried by the railways and other agencies. Beyond that, I do not see how it is possible for Government to keep large numbers of cattle alive in the districts suffering from scarcity. I am deeply grieved to hear that people have disposed of their cattle at ruinous prices and gone so far as to sell all their jewels. I fear this is in some cases only too true All I can say in this matter is, that the only prospect of happiness in this part of the country is a copious downfall of rain."

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co.'s Yarn report dated Sept. 30, says :—The Chinese dealers both here as well as in Shanghai have not been slow to appreciate the full significance of the suspension of work in the Bombay Mills on eight days in the month until the end of the year. They have fully grasped the situation by realizing the plain meaning of it, that the net result will be the reduction of product well nigh 25 per cent., and, in conjunction therewith, such other features as an increased demand for No. 10 in the Southern market, and for No. 16 in the Northern ones against the usual laying-in requirements at the commencement of the cold season, the anticipated lateness and shortness of the native as well as Indian and American Cotton Crops, and the very tangible diminution of importations during the fortnight, only about 5,000 bales having arrived, have all converged to the point of the maintenance of demand at higher and higher rates. Especially this is to be recorded in connection with the market here of superfine descriptions of No. 10, which in one or two particular instances have further risen 8 3 to 8 4¼, whilst in a general way almost all the grades of this count have experienced a rise of 8 1 to 8 2. Nos. 20, 16 and 12, as likewise Nos. 8 and 6, each according to its proportion have also been in better demand at an improvement of 8 1 to 8 2 in rates, and there is the hopeful outlook of a further increase if the present conditions, under which the long-wished for improvement has taken place continue. As far as realizations have gone for the present, about 12,000 bales have been sold in Hongkong, and about 14,000 in Shanghai during the past fortnight, and taking into account the disposal of almost a like quantity during the previous period, the unprecedented clearance of nearly 50,000 bales in a month from unsold stocks tells its own tale. Sales here comprise about

2,500	bales of No.	20	sold at $66 to $72¼ and $75
1,500	,,	,, 16	,, at $64 to $70
1,450	,,	,, 12	,, at $56 to $62
5,600	,,	,, 10	,, at $53 to $63 and $66
500	,,	,, 8	,, at $50 to $53
450	,,	,, 6	,, at $51 to $53

reducing unsold stock to 33,000 bales.

In Shanghai a rise of Tls. 2 to 2¼ was experienced in No. 10, whereas, though half the quantity—nearly about 6,500 to 7,000 bales—of the total sales transpired in No. 16, the increase in this count was only Tls. 1 to 1¼. The same in No. 20. Unsold stocks there have dwindled to 20,000 bales.

In Japan the local Mills continue working 24 hours a day, and still find that their output falls short of the demand. As a natural consequence Indian twist has been purchased partly from stocks in hand and partly "to arrive," to theextent of some 2,500 bales, at an advance over previous rates, with the result that stocks have dwindled to 4,000 bales. Cotton has been in good demand throughout the interval, and holders have been able to obtain an advance on last values.

SIR RAYMOND WEST ON EDUCATION.

IN the course of a speech on education at the distribution of prizes at the Poona Native Institution on Saturday, Sir Raymond West said :

Schools supported or mainly supported by Government are now spread in every direction over the country. They are doing incalculable good, enrolling the roll of knowledge, rich with the spoils of time, to millions of young and eager eyes, and placing the means of prosperity within their view. But all this class of schools must needs be conducted much on the same system. There is but little room for fruitful experiment, and everywhere the system tends with its discipline and formulas to dominate somewhat over the ends to which it ought to be wholly subservient. This is not a reproach to the system, it is the defect, the almost inevitable deficit of its qualities. By the side of such a system it is indispensable for vital progress that there should be institutions like this which, conforming in a general way to recognised requirements, are yet free in a great measure from the stricter trammels of Government direction, and carry out known principles of teaching and training, in ways suggested by special examiners, and specially adapted to the peculiar gifts both of the teachers and of the learners. Our systematic teaching, uniform, mechanical, advancing from year to year, has been copied from European examples, and it is possible that the very qualities in some instances which have conduced to the success of a method in Europe may be impediments here Education as a training and development of the mind must be adopted in some degree to the peculiarities of character and capacity of those to whom it is to be applied. There is ever a doctrine of negligence, a theory of fallows, in mental cultivation, which deserves study and experiment and careful contest lest it degenerate into excess. In all these matters a school such as the one where we are assembled comes on with comparative freedom, and yet with disciplined intelligence, patience, and zeal, those experiments of adaptation and modification by which are gradually found out the means, not the best in the abstract, but the best in this county and for this people, of unfolding the capacities of its children and elevating the practical moral standard. It is almost distressing to find what I see shown on the report before us for the past year that for such an institution engaged in training about 600 boys into honorable and useful citizens the Municipality of Poona should at present provide no greater assistance than Rs. 150 a year. This sum appears to be paid in the shape of fees for a certain number of students. A few years ago it was Rs. 360, then Rs. 270, now Rs. 150, following a neat geometrical order of decrease, which may be attractive to the mind of some municipal economists. But let me ask such gentlemen in all seriousness whether the municipality's duty to a great local institution is thus fulfilled? No doubt the claims on the Corporation's fund are heavy, but is Rs. 150 a year a proper measure of interest in a school by which such great local benefits are conferred. Government ought to contribute it may be said. Government does contribute twenty times as much as the Municipality. The money is well earned, it is not grudged ; but the inhabitants of Poona who take the chief benefit ought to bear at least a fair proportion of the burden in comparison with the general taxpayers all over the presidency. I hope these observations will be taken in good part, they are records not intended to wound the susceptibilities of the Municipal Commissioners, but to prompt them, if that may be to the more complete performance of a duty in which their townsmen are deeply and permanently interested. I feel that I can say with perfect confidence that any contribution such as I have pressed for would be thoroughly well laid out. The education of 600 boys is being carried on by 26 masters. The work is well done. If we then divide the total income of the school by the number of the recipients we see at once that the individual stipend must be on a poor and almost beggarly scale. Fortunately there is not wanting now as in the past there has been wanting a large number of volunteers in teaching, zealous and devoted men finding in teaching itself rather a fulfilment of the purpose of their lives than a means of gain. They illustrate in their own persons the lessons of self-sacrifice, patience, and faith which they inculcate to their pupils. It is a subject of some regret as I gather from the report that the school cannot be enlarged ; but, surely, every teacher finds full employment as it is. If the numbers in a school should be greatly enlarged the personal influence of the head-master must become impaired. He cannot know the boys individually as when they are less numerous and more in hand. The teaching tends to become more a matter of routine than when there is a constant play of individual sympathy and adaptation of means to individual ends. The head-master cannot even know his assistants, cannot impress his own character and stamp of mind upon them in the same way when they are very numerous as when they are comparatively few. The charge of 600 boys is in itself a great and heavy burden of impossibility. Any extension of the institution ought rather I should say to take the form of an offshoot growing parallel to the parent system, and eventually becoming independent of it rather than that of an increase of the single school to unwieldy dimensions. What I have said concerning personal influence leads naturally to form observations on what is said in the report on moral training certainly. Certainly if only a small part of what the teachers propose to themselves in this sphere can be accomplished they will have strong grounds for self-gratulations. Parental influence is important. Children are a sacred trust. Its duties are not discharged by paying money to a school-master. The school-master is virtually excluded from a large part of the boy's life to which his parents should have constant access. As father and mother they are called on to set examples of purity and nobility of life. There is between them and their offspring a natural affinity of character which makes all they do and all they say far more effectual than what comes from others. The call on them is therefore a mighty one if they only realise it. The report as I have discussed it shows that the managers have conceived a worthy idea of what real education is, however, humble the plane on which it is brought into exercise. In the more material instruction a fair balance appears to be maintained between the older and the newer systems. The examinations show that such is pushed on with reasonable energy. The general scheme is built chiefly on established models. For myself I am a sceptic as to patent and special methods of education, and as to the benefits of excessive instruction in the "ologies" course of study thoroughly carried out on the old system will bring the pupil's mind into contact with those great intelligencies that have made the human race what it is. They will give power and flexibility and an instinctive readiness to meet the various situations of life. Let no one feel misgiving if he is diligently studying Sanscrit or Arabic, or Greek or Latin on the alleged unappropriateness of such a discipline. It is forming his mind for other studies, and if nature intends him even for a Humbolt or Huxley he will not in the long run have lost much in the race. At the same time we must acknowledge that new times and circumstances bring new vicissitudes—in education as in all other spheres. Most of us are born with very limited faculties. At the basis of a good education should be a fair share of contented ignorance. In order to know some things well we must be content to have many things unknown. We mostly have a group of functions setting towards meditation or towards observation of the outer world. It is thought this small mental endowment that we have to find access to the great world of thought and in order to make our view clear and complete we must consent to its embracing but a narrow area. If we attempt to cover too large a field in any individual case we produce superficiality. If we take our pupils too high we make them dreamers. It is part of the genius of a good teacher to discover the marks of particular gifts and aptitudes in his pupils, to bring his powers to bend, and finally on these and to mark the whole mental training have special reference to them as they must be the true illuminating points of the individual mind. If what I have said be true, there should in education as in other things be a perpetual process of minute change which yet never leads to a break of continuity with the past. We should look on what the world and what individual genius offers to us with critical and honest eyes. He who obstinately refuses to move along with any great advance of the country must stand aside or be crushed by it, but precipitation is attended with equal danger. The movement has extended to this country. It has been warmly taken up by many gentlemen like my hon'ble friend Mr. Ranade, who believes that material welfare must stand on variety of employments and productions and who do not see why India once at the head of art industry should not regain, at least, an honorable position. Now for all art industries quickness of eye and expertness of hand are indispensable. These are cultivated by diligent practice in youth, and the mind at that stage may be furnished with innumerable commonplaces of form and device which come forth afterwards in ideal combinations. In transplanting to this country the arts and industries that we borrow for Europe there is almost always some loss through their want of precise adaptability to local circumstances. There is thus a large field for the exercise for trained skill in building up Indian industries on European models. The connection of India with England, the great workshop of the world, ought to develop art manufactures and industrial invention in a degree heretofore undreamt of ; and in every large school some door ought to be opened if possible for those whose abilities urge them in this direction. They will mostly belong to un-Brahminical classes, but there is nothing in the Brahmin's nature that unfits them for advancing and even taking a lead in this as in walks of intellectual activity. I last year dwelt on the probable progress in all that depends on material science of the Marathas on the superior plan which this superior emergency, and physical energy might be expected to win for them. I do not think I am now inconsistent with myself. What I contend for is the free admission untrammelled by prejudice of such fittest man to his fittest sphere. It is in this only that a country derives the maximum of benefits from the gifts. In the examination in the ordinary subject of education term I gather from the names of the successful students that the Brahmins, as a rule, still maintain the hereditary prominence. It is the part of wisdom to recognise such growths and to have them to the utmost account what the Brahmin class can fairly be expected to do as to show themselves perpetually wanton of the place they occupy equally when measured by the old standards. Politically we as the governing class in this country are instructed in this continued existence and advance on honourable terms. A national aristocracy is a binding form in society. The mass of the people cannot see a whole class to which they have looked with veneration crumbling away and sinking to insignificance without losing something of that habit of reverence and acceptance of things as they are which is a mainstay of mild and orderly Government. There is, however, for Brahmins and for all classes an ample field under the British Government of India for forward movement in every line natural, social, and political. Great things have already been done and yet greater remains to be done as opportunities arise and fulness grows from generation to generation. All subjects of her Gracious Majesty may show the self-respect, the inspiration which springs from a consciousness of forming part of the mightiest aggregate with the greatest destiny as yet assigned to any empire on earth.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Brodie, 2nd Lt. Bengal, Seaforth Highln, on leave, from Murree.

OCTOBER 18.

Hudson, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Bannu.
Young, Capt, Bengal, R A, ordered home.
Pressy, Lt, Bengal, 4th B L, on leave.
Paul, Capt, Bengal, D A A Genl, on leave, from Agra.
Coults, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R S Fus, on leave, from Peshawur.
Ward, Lt, Bo, Central India Horse, on leave, from Ceylon.
Cummins, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Infantry H C, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Tanweed, 2nd Lt, Bengal, on leave, from Samana Range.
Chapman, Capt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from England
Lamb, Capt, Bengal, Leinster Regt, on leave, from England.
Halett, Lt-Col, Bengal, Comst Dept, from leave, from England.
Hamilton, Bd-Surgn, Lt-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, returning to England from Lucknow.
Broke-Smith, Surgn, Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Australia.
Mansel, Major, Bengal, 3rd Punjab Cavy on leave, from England.
Harris, Col, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on Medical certificate, from Australia.
Ormervel, Capt, Bengal, 21st R M Fus, on leave, from Australia.
Marshall, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, from England.
Ross, Col, Bengal, 1st Sikh Infy, on leave, from England.
Clough Laglon, Capt, Bengal, Conn Rangers, from leave, from England.
Goldsmid, Capt, Bengal, I S C, Conn Rangers, from leave, from England.
Lucy, Capt, Bengal, 15th Sikhs, from furlough, from England.
Waddy, Major, Ms, Somerset L I, from leave, from England.
Holbrook, Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, from leave, from England.
Ellis, Surgn-Major, Bo Medical Staff, on leave, from Aden,

OCTOBER 19.

Movil, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Hore, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Calcutta.
Underwood, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Delhi.
Cooke, Major, Bengal, A P D, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Colins, Capt, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Reid, Capt, Bengal, K O S B, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Reid, Capt, Bengal 27th P I, on leave, from Naini Tal.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Dauda, Surgn-Major, Ms, 4th Inf H C, off leave, to Raichore

OCTOBER 19.

Ward, Lt, Bo Central I Horse, off leave, to Augur.
Broke-Smith, Surgn-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to Lucknow.
Rochfort, Major, Bengal, R H A, on duty, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th October, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
To-day } At 7 a.m.—Gun-drill in the Arsenal Compound.
Friday }
To-day } At 5-45 p.m.—Gun-drill at the Nesbit Road
Thursday } Head-quarters.
Wednesday, at 7 a.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill for both Companies at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

2. On Saturday next, the 24th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., proceed to Pilot Bunder, by steam launch, and then march to Colaba North Point, for 10" R. M. L. gun drill. No. 2 Company will parade at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10" R. M. L. Gun drill. Dress : No. 1 Company, Drill Order. No. 2 Company drill order with arms.

3. It is notified for information that the new mountings for helmets, and the new buttons are ready for issue at both Head-quarters. Members are particularly requested to apply *at once* at their respective Head-quarters for the same.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—10 cases quinine, Ruttonsey Jewraj ; 99 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood ; 6 casks soft soap, T Visram ; 300 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Allibhoy ; 125 cases candles, A Shaikadum ; 17 cases sulphate of quinine and 4 cases camphor blocks, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 4 cases camphor blocks, V Bhicoo and Co ; 53 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee ; 100 cases ale, Walter Nutter and Co.

Europa s—250 boxes bar soap, D R Dady and Co ; 625 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi s—4 cases aniline dye, Esmail Hajee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Europa (s)—12 cases earthenware, Cassum Nanjee ; 29 cases playing cards, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Aboo ; 60 cases slate-pencils, Hyramjee Shapoorjee.

Brindisi (s)—11 packages straw boards, A C Allibhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Melpomene (s)—5 cases writing papers, V Abdoolally ; 6 cases lamps, R Ditmar ; 12 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin (s)—14,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 100 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s)—27 bales hides, Abdoola Mahomed ; 28 bales hides and skins, P Damjee ; 13 bales hides and skins, M Moloobhoy ; 8 bales skins, P H Abdool Cader ; 24 cwts fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 53 cwts gum, Kuttow Dodhur ; 40 cwts gum, 42½ cwts mother-of-pearl shells, 103 lbs tortoise shell, 250 lbs cardamon seed, and 550 lbs nut meg, Bhimjeebhoy Sajan.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St. Fillans s—2,001 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Arbib Brothers s —80,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s —2 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 136 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co ; 30 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co.

Venetia s—100 bales twist, The China Mills, Ld., 150 bales twist and 1 case Cambay stone, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Melpomene s—14 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.
Venetia s—30 bales twist, D S Mooljee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—587 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 283 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Melpomene s—25 bales cotton, Essoofally Abdoolally.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pentakota s—536 bales cotton, R Luchimondass.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindh-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 10th October, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	2,35,000	4,000	3,44,000
Per mile of railway	63	141	2	206
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	13,86,623	30,71,437	65,333	45,23,393
Total for 15 weeks.	14,91,623	33,06,437	69,333	48,67,393
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,02,392	1,63,029	4,389	2,69,810
Per mile of Ry do.	61	97	3	161
Total to corresponding date do.	14,48,266	20,36,881	66,591	35,51,738

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 74,196
Do. to date ..... ,, 13,15,655

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s. s. Movidart, 804 tons, Captain A Ellis cleared yesterday for Chitagong, in ballast.

THE Eastern Telegraph Co's s.s. Electra, 656 tons, Captain H Scott Smith, will proceed to sea to-day to repair the Cables.

THE British s.s. Moidart, 804 tons, Captain A Ellis, arrived in harbour on the 17th last from Karachi, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE British s.s. Ursa, 1,796 tons, Captain W Phippen, arrived in harbour on Sunday last, from Hull, with a cargo of 3,307 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta *via* coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Home, Mr Martin and 39 deck.

THE following in the list of passengers per Italian Steamer R Rubattino, sailing to-day :—For Genoa—Mrs Droese, Miss Schultz, H E The Governor of Damaun, and Lady, Major Kaye, Revd Texeier, Mr M K Kazi, Mr A Mina, Mr P Alberola, Mrs Vansittart, one child, and Revd Crici. For Aden—34 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Mobile, of the Bombay and Persia S N Company, arrived in harbour on Saturday night from Jedda, with 301 pilgrims on board, under the command of Captain Hardcastle. During the voyage there were three deaths on board the vessel, two died from natural causes and one from small-pox. The Health officer of the Port visited the ve sel and ordered the passengers to be vaccinated, after which they were allowed to land, and the vessel was ordered to be throughly disinfected.

THE Mac Iver Line s.s. Ruthenia, 3,428 tons, Captain E Billinge arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Mc Vittie, four Misses Vittie, Miss Handcock, Mr A D Westland, Major and Mrs F Welch and two children, Miss Tomkin, Mr W O Wright, Col Michell, Lt and Mrs A S Arnold, Mr Douglas Fraser, Mr and Mrs Jody and two children, Mrs Corbett, and child, Lt and Mrs Mathew, Mrs Locke, Mr J Smith, Miss Lee Bapty, Miss Nicholetts, Capt and Mrs Carpendale and child. During the voyage one lady died by natural cause. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE list of passengers arrived per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Imperatrix yesterday morning from Trieste (3rd) and from Brindisi (5th inst):—For Bombay—Major and Mrs Hobday, child and nurse, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Keegan, Mr and Mrs Charles E Mountford, Mr and Mrs S R Drummond, Mr and Mrs Brennwald, Mr and Mrs Nightingale, Mr and Mrs Butcher, Mr Forbes, and two ladies, Mrs Turner, infant and ayah, Mrs Vanrenen, and child, Mrs Chahman, Mrs Jeferjen, Mrs Blomfield, Miss Jennings, Miss Parrot, Miss Mathies, Major Filosse, Surgeon-Major Hamilton, Surgeon-Major Griffiths, Mr E C K Ollivant, Mr O Scott Shervieg, Mr S Kohn, Mr A Heiman, Mr B R Sawhny, Mr Kempe, Mr Reich, Mr Zimmermann, Mr Jones, Mr Hanloser, Mr Schelling, Mr Schnehen, Mr Jennings, Mr Masotti, Mr Schmitz, Mr Rheinholt, Mr Marsack, Mr Greenwood, Mr Rimington, three Missionaries. From Suez to Bombay—Mr Mirza Mehdy Ispahani. From Aden to Bombay—Mr Jehangeer Eduljee. For Colombo—Baron and Baroness Rosenberg. For Singapore—Dr Haberlona. For Calcutta—Mr Finzi.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, 1,873 tons, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from China *via* Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr. J. Farqcharson, Mr. John Stanford, Mr. H. Vass, Mr. P. N. Printice, and Mr. J. G. Fife, and Mr. T. B. Stevenson. From Singapore—Mr. Bernard Rigold. From Penang—Captain Bennett. From Colombo—Mr. T M. Ward, Mr. D. Banerjee, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hadden, Mr. M. Crommelin, Mr. St. C. Fitzclarence, Mr M Crommelin, Mr H G Supple, Mr R H Craddock, Mr G E Miller, Mr C M Patel, Mr E Hussonally, Mr D J Guzdar, Mr R P Billimoria, Mr and Mrs Tothill, and Mr Yar Mahomed. From Melbourne—Col Wood, Col Harris, Mr and Mrs Bardillon, and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All Sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESHOTAN, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

WANTED ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Byculla Girls' School to teach IV. Stand. European, communicant of Church of England, Matriculated and experienced. Salary Rs. 70 with prospects. Apply, with Testimonials, to HEAD MISTRESS.

WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN and SURVEYOR, temporarily, Up-Country (Berars). A thorough knowledge of Surveying, Plan-drawing and Building indispensable. Must provide his own Instruments. Apply by Letter to "S.," with copies of Testimonials and Terms, care of this Paper.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz., Cough Pills, Dysentrodyne and Diarhœa Drops, Dinner Pills, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen, Merchants, Civil and Military officers and qualified Medical Practitioners. For Handbills containing certificates of cure Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRANK BAULCH, from Kelly and Co., London, PIANO-FORTE and HARMONIUM Tuner, Regulator, and Repairer 3 Years to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Address FRERE HOTEL, Bombay.

SHIGRAM FOR SALE, in good condition. Price Rs. 200. Apply R. H. BAKER, Bombay Club.

ON VIEW.—The late Mr. J. H. TODD'S. Tents, TO BE SOLD by order of the Administrator-General, WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at the Oval, opposite the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

TO LET.—"SHAMROCK VILLA," Lanauli, Furnished. Apply De SOUZA DEVIND, Agent, Lanauli.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Modow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—"TEMPERLEY LODGE," Palli Hill, Bandora. Well situated; facing the Sea; with good Stabling, &c. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

TO LET.—BALMONT, Parli Hill, Bandora Beautifully situated. Every convenience. Rent Mode rate. Apply on the PREMISES.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent Moderate. Address "W.," care of this Paper.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

PAIR of AUSTRALIAN HORSES for SALE. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXCELSIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is NOW OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. De Souza's well-served Table. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as the Married Couples.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,

AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

18, Marine Street.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. Accounts rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. Cheque and Pass Books furnished. Government Currency Notes of any Circle of payment and approved Cheques on Madras received at par. Cheques on London cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

THE only telegraphic news not included in our report, under Saturday evening's date, is that of the weekly shipments of Specie to India, which consisted of £70,000 in Silver, and £80,000 in Gold, all for this port.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...Inc.	Rs.	7,97,665
" " Branches...Dec.	"	3,29,025
Other Deposits	"	25,97,718
Government Securities	"	8,04,362
Loans " .....Inc.	"	5,60,222
Bills Discounted.....	"	2,59,803
Cash Balances with other Banks. Dec.	"	3,45,201
Cash and Currency Notes.....	"	8,85,343

Following the falling-off in the Cash Balance of 47½ lakhs shown at the close of the week before last, the decrease disclosed by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon is comparatively small at 8¾ lakhs, making the balance stand at 386¼ lakhs. The increased demand for money for the purposes of trade, which was indicated by the last return has, however, continued to some extent, and though the diminution in Private Deposits, as shown above, is very much less than it was in the week preceding, and the increase in Bills Discounted smaller, the amount in Loans had become materially larger, the total expansion in trade requirements being represented by some 34¼ lakhs, or 10¾ lakhs less than that shown by the previous Return, the Balance having been helped on the present occasion principally by an increase in Public Deposits, and the realization of Government Securities.

COTTON.—There has been but little improvement in the local demand to-day, the total purchases summing up only 950 bales, of which the Mills took 200 bales of Nggur, at Rs. 170; 150 Karanja, at Rs. 160-3; and 100 Compta Ginned at Rs. 173-4; exporters having bought only 100 Bengals, at Rs. 156; and contracted for 400 bales of New Bhownugger, for May delivery, at Rs. 179 per candy. The tone of the market remains quiet, and prices are quite unchanged.

It looked like rain this morning at Delhi, where 11 cents. had already fallen since the date of the last official telegram; but the weather was bright in other parts of the Bengal circle, and no more rain was expected at Beawar, where much less than half the average had fallen, and where the plants were in flower. Throughout the Oomra circle the weather continued bright and seasonable, and bolls were appearing on the plants in all the districts, the flowering being advanced. The crop continued to flourish in seasonable weather at Broach, and could scarcely look better; and from the Dhollera circle the late favourable reports are confirmed. About half-an-inch more rain had fallen at Bellary, and nearly 2½ inches at Hubli since the middle of last week, and more was wanted in the former district, while in the latter, prospects were improving.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent by shippers to-day, but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been passing in this market, but without any further change in rates, the feeling being also steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	869	bales.
Wheat	36,846	cwt.
Linseed	3,387	"
Rapeseed	3,103	"
Groundnuts.....	692	"
Castorseed	3,450	"

FREIGHTS are firm, but with not much doing. Business has been done for Liverpool, for April shipment at 22s. 6d., and for Hull, for the same time, at 23s. 6d. per ton. The St. Fillans (s) for Dunkirk, filled up with Seed, for immediate shipment, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steadier to-day, with Bank Demand at 1s. 4 15-16 to 31-32d.; but there has been little enquiry for Bank Remittance, and very few Private Bills have been offering for October delivery at 1s. 5 5-32d., and November at 1s. 5 3-16d., for three months' sight Credits. We quote ready closing rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand.			1s. 4 15-16 to 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic ...		1s. 4 29-32 to 15-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight...		1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Credits	3	do.	... 1s. 5 5-32d.	"
Francs	3	do.	... 1·81	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has advanced 3-16 per cent. for Money and the next Settlement, and 1-16 for the November account on Saturday evening's quotations for Fours, and the market was steady at the rise, closing rates having been 105 15-16d. for cash, 105 13-16 for the end of this month, and 105⅝ for the November account. 105 13-16 nominal has been quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day on account of a native holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here this morning.

PENANG, OCT. 18.

The P. and O. s.s. Teheran (extra) left here for Bombay this morning.
The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 18th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	4

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅜
4½ per cent. "	74¼
Bar Silver	44 9-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th October, as compared with the statement of the 10th October, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 10. Rs.	Oct. 17. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	47,89,027	55,86,692
Do. do. at Branches	24,09,736	24,80,741
Other Deposits	5,48,43,803	5,22,45,885
Post Bills	10,691	10,035
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,63,990	37,00,549
Rs. ..	7,92,17,037	7,74,23,919
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,24,81,973	1,16,80,596
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,56,093	73,77,216
Loans do. do. do.	89,81,501	95,41,723
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,067	2,614
Bills Discounted and purchased	94,13,582	96,73,385
Stamps, &c.	18,703	18,734
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,058		
Amt. applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,058	3,92,058
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	4,56,606	1,11,405
Cash and Currency Notes	3,95,11,531	3,86,26,188
Rs. ..	7,92,17,037	7,74,23,919

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein, Bangkok, right. Bangkok, Saigon right.
Mauritius mail closes at Colombo four p.m. twenty-fourth.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 18.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, OCT. 19.

6 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	86·8
4 p.m.	84·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HIGGINSON—Sept 21, the wife of James Henry Higginson, of a daughter.
SHEWAN—Sept. 27, at St. Andrew's, the wife of A. Shewan, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—STUART—August 26, at St James's, Piccadilly, Lieut-Col A A Baker, Army Service Corps, to Blanche Isabel Stuart, daughter of late E Stuart, of Guernsey, and niece of late J Gibbons, of the Singlo Tea Estate, Assam.
DUTT—BOODY—Sept 29, at the parish church, Scarboro', Aroon Chunder Dutt, B A, M B (Cantab), A K C Lond, of Whitby, son of H C Dutt, of Calcutta, and grandson of Sir Rajah R K Deb, K C S I, to Constance Ethel, daughter of F W Booty, Pavilion-square, Scarboro'.
DYSON—BARTLETT—Sept 10, at St. John's, S E, Edward Howe Dyson, of Long Ditton, son of late J Armstrong Dyson, of Kensington, and grandson of late Gen Dyson, E I C S, to Amy, daughter of late J Bartlett, of Madras.
HUNTER—NEAVE—Sept 5, at Los Angeles, California, John Robert Hunter, son of late Surg-Maj A Hunter, M D, F R C S E, H E I C S, to Adele Neave (nee Smith).
KERRICH—GUNNING—Sept 21, at Carist Church, Lancaster-gate, Capt L W C Kerrich, Madras Cavalry, son of Lieut-Gen D'Oyly Kerrich, R A, to Jessie Helen, daughter of Col J C Gunning, Indian S C.

DEATHS.

BLACKALL—Sept 26, at Worthing, Andrew Knox Blackall, late Assistant-Commissioner and J P, of the Kangra Dist, Punjab, and Bengal U C S, aged 70.
GILBERT—COOPER—Sept 27, at Marylands-road, W, Amelia Augusta, daughter of late Lieut-Col H E Gilbert-Cooper, Bengal Army, aged 65.
HOLMES—Sept 27, at Pembroke-villas, London, W, Col Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, late Ben C S, aged 49.
WILKINSON—Sept 29, at Melton House, Queen's-terrace, Hammersmith, Eliza, widow of the late E Wilkinson, H E I C S, Calcutta, aged 85.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HENDERSON—October 17, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, W. L. Henderson, late Superintending Engineer, Mofussil Company, Ld.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARBER—October 14, at the Wellington Hotel, Calcutta, the wife of F J Barber, of a son.
HEARD—October 12, at Kendrapara, Orissa, the wife of Herbert H Heard, Provincial Service, of a daughter.
NORFOR—October 15, at Hosur, Salem District, the wife of E Norfor, Salt and Abkari Revenue, of a son.
REAY—October 13, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Captain E H J Reay, Adjutant, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS

ALSTON—Oct 13, at Viridupatti, Agnes Beatrice, the dearly loved wife of John H Alston, aged 30.
HERBERT—October 6, at Bostan, Beluchistan, Edward C Herbert, Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway, aged 24 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.—The questions would be more appropriately placed directly before the Company than discussed in the newspapers.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1891.

THE annual meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly, which was held last week, was of special interest, since this was the first occasion on which elected members had taken part in the proceedings. Of the meeting itself, however, and of the degree of success with which the representative system has been worked in Mysore, we shall not be able to speak until a *Hansard* has been added to the Parliamentary institutions of Mysore. Meantime we have before us the admirable statement in which Mr. Shesadri Iyer, the Dewan, indicated the chief features of the administration during the past year. The Dewan welcomed the delegates as the "duly-elected representatives of the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the State," congratulated the State upon the judgment and sense of reponsibility with which the electors had chosen delegates, and then proceeded to lay before them what was pre-eminently a prosperity budget. It was a budget, moreover, which was shaped upon the lines which the late Mr. Fawcett so persistently, yet so unavailingly, pressed upon the notice of the Government of India—that is to say it exhibited at a glance the net receipts and the net expenditure of each branch of the administration. The Budget for 1890-91 beats the record. Its revenue of over 145 lakhs was two lakhs in excess of that of the year before, which in its turn showed an increase of eleven lakhs upon 1888-89. Land Revenue was the only important branch of the revenue that fell off. Excise and Forests showed large increases, and the growing prosperity of Mysore gold mining ventures was shown in receipts for royalty amounting to Rs. 2,34,341, and for premia and deposits on new leases amounting to nearly three-quarters of a lakh. On the expenditure side attention is arrested by the relatively small outlay on military forces. This comes only to seven and a half lakhs, a sum representing a properly insignificant percentage on an income of nearly a crore and a-half, and one to which it would be a "counsel of perfection" to ask the Hyderabad Government to reduce the percentage of their military expenditure. There will be a slight increase in the military expenditure this year, as the Maharaja intends to contribute a regiment of cavalry to the Imperial Service Corps. But even then the military budget of Mysore will be creditably and conspicuously light, regard being had to the means of the State. The Public Works Budget is liberal, and is noteworthy for the moderate outlay upon establishment—less than five lakhs in a total outlay of nearly thirty lakhs. The railway budget is important enough to claim separate notice. Here it will suffice to point out that the State continues to add to its railway communications, that surveys for extension are still going on, and that in the words of the Minister, "there will be no pause in the course of development which we have marked out for the administration, and should our financial condition continue to improve as it has done the next decade will see the province intersected by lines which in the decade preceding the Rendition, were only thought of as remote possibilities."

Concurrently with this progressive railway policy the Mysore State is developing its public works, as we have seen, upon a liberal scale. The roads of the State have been, and are still being, largely added to, and care is taken that wherever a railway is made the country around it shall be promptly opened up by feeder roads. Mysore has won credit for itself by an enterprising irrigation policy. We should have been glad to hear something about the working of the scheme instituted a few years since for making use of the free labour of the ryots for the repair of the smaller tanks—a return to older methods which at this end of the century might be looked upon as an experiment. In Madras, where Lord Wenlock's Government are spending money liberally upon well sinking, Mysore endeavours in the same direction will be heard of with interest. The Dewan rightly sets a very high estimate upon this method of irrigation. "During the last famine," he says, "the only oases in the midst of the generally desolate appearance of the country were, besides the tracts watered by our river channels, three special regions favoured with well irrigation." The terms proposed are commendably liberal. There is no thought of imitating the complicated and cumbrous rules which until lately were in operation in Madras, and which necessitated, amongst other things, that the ryot should find personal security for the money advanced by Government for sinking his well. The Mysore Government will make advances at a nominal rate of interest, with no further security than the well itself and the land it irrigates. The ryots will be guaranted against enhanced assessment on account of the well, and the easy working of the scheme has been assured by the appointment of special officers to make advances on the spot, without the delay of "circuitous correspondence through the usual official channel," as the Dewan calls it. The escape of the Mysore territory from the distress which threatened it until recently makes the application of this scheme less urgent than it seemed a month ago. But in good or bad seasons it will be of invaluable benefit, and the Mysore Government usually do things with such thoroughness that when a project of this kind has been once taken in hand it is not likely to be hastily put down. For Mysore has had bitter experience of what famine is. The last Census showed that the population had grown to a little under five millions, but though there was an increase of over eighteen per cent. in ten years—eight per cent. more than the increase in British India—the State has still three-quarters of a lakh of population to make up to reach the *status quo ante*. It lost a million inhabitants in the disastrous famine of 1876-77, and though it has more than made up its prosperity it has yet to make up its numbers.

We have spoken of the Budget as a prosperity Budget, and no other term will fitly describe it. The happy state of the Mysore finances will be best realized if we imagine Mr. Goschen announcing a surplus of seven millions, and, instead of having a national debt, rejoicing in a cash balance equal to two-thirds of his revenue, say, to nearly sixty millions sterling. For that is what the financial situation of Mysore really is if we try to describe it according to the scale of English finance. The splendid closing balance of over a hundred and four lakhs places the State beyond anxiety or even difficulty in any emergency. The Mysore Government have for some years past followed the practice of investing a large portion of their balances in Government paper. They have nearly sixty lakhs so invested and in railway debentures, and their investments last year yielded them an interest of two and a-half lakhs. The prosperity of the finances of the State, however, should not divert attention from less striking features in the administration. In the Excise Department a sensible reform has been carried out which may fitly be brought to the notice of Abkari administration in Bombay. Owing to the want of sufficient control, we are told, the date groves are deteriorating to such an extent as to imperil the toddy revenue of the future, "in many cases the quality of the toddy supplied to the public is so bad as to drive many persons accustomed to this comparatively innocent drink to resort to the more harmful arrack." This is a view of things which the Bombay Abkari Department would regard as fanatical, but it commends itself to the not unpractical statesman who is in charge of the Mysore administration, and he has taken measures to prevent what it is difficult to look upon otherwise than as an evil. In the Education Department the only change that calls for notice is the institution of local committees, under whose immediate supervision every girls' school maintained from State funds will be placed. This may or may not prove an efficient measure, but the belief in which the Mysore Government have resorted to it is too important to escape notice. "Female Education," they say, "cannot become firmly established in this country until the people begin to look upon the education of their girls, whether children or adults, as necessary, and as obligatory as that of their boys." A native Government which officially proclaims such a principle in the hearing of the people of India deserves well of the country, and too much prominence cannot be given to the enlightenment which the Mysore authorities have shown in this matter. The new scheme of representation in the assembly has yet to be exhibited in operation, and we shall all be glad, in view of discussions that may be near at hand, to see in a full account of the proceedings last week how the new elected representatives discharged their responsibilities. Meanwhile one may note that the Maharajah has given new proofs of his belief in the elective principle by extending it to the Bangalore and Mysore municipalities. A carefully restricted franchise is created, and only half the commissioners will for the present be elected. To us in British India there will seem nothing very experimental in this, and Mysore has had such a run of good fortune under the present Maharajah that people will instinctively look for its success.

THE Central Provinces Government have lately had to pronounce upon a question of some interest, ostensibly from an agricultural, but quite as much, we suspect, from a religious point of view. A short time ago a local organization, the Gorakshana Sabha, made a representation to the Settlement Commissioner regarding agricultural matters, in which significant prominence was given to the decreasing number of cattle in the Central Provinces. It was alleged that agriculture is rapidly deteriorating, that the agricultural classes are becoming more and more impoverished, and that the depression in agriculture is largely due to the paucity and physical deterioration of the cattle. Mr. MacDonnell, in answering the representation, does not go into the first of these two propositions. They are put forward only generally, and for the present they are sufficiently dealt with in the general observation that taking the Provinces as a whole the people are well off, though in certain tracts where rents have been excessively enhanced, chiefly by money-lenders and traders who have bought landed property, the tenantry are in a depressed condition. The allegation that the use of cattle is decreasing, and is short of the agricultural requirements of the country, is more specifically dealt with. Careful enquiries appear to have been made on the subject, and the result is that the stock of cattle, so far from being short of requirements, is considerably in excess of them. The truth seems to be that the Sabha, representing no doubt prevalent Hindu feeling, think more of the numbers than of the quality of their cattle. The agricultural and pastoral aspects of the question, if they had spoken their whole mind upon it, would have been put in the background. The utter uselessness for any practical purpose of a large proportion of the herd of village cattle which are daily driven out to the grazing grounds would predispose us against an attempt to present this as a utilitarian question. Lord Wenlock, in a speech in Salem the other day, seemed to have in view the unwisdom of trying in times of distress to preserve cattle, irrespective of the quality, and urged the policy of allowing the inferior and useless part of the village herd to shift for itself, and of reserving fodder for the stock that was most worth preserving for draught and breeding purposes. This distinction seems to be ignored in the Central Provinces, as in the rest of India. Mr. MacDonnell tells the memorialists with great frankness that if they are animated to some extent by secular and not altogether by religious motives in their desire to improve the breed and condition of cattle, they will not restrict, but rather stimulate the natural process of discarding useless animals. It is too much to expect that this advice will readily be acted upon. It runs counter to the feeling which finds expression amongst people who rather than destroy a horse suffering from glanders will turn it to graze on the roadside, where it may infect a dozen others. If Mr. MacDonnell could show his district officers how they are to apply the principle of quality *versus* numbers he would do a service to agriculture. One declaration, which is made in Mr. Fuller's answer to the memorial, is too important to pass unnoticed. It is intimated that grass on waste land which is allotted for the use of plough cattle will not be included in the "assets," on which the revenue is levied. If we understand rightly this is a reversal—and a wholesome reversal—of the new rule which has been introduced into the new settlement in the Bilaspur district, where grass on waste lands, hitherto exempt from assessment, has been included in the assets.

MR. OSCAR WILDE, whose opinion the unappreciated Indian Civilian at home quotes in his wail to the *Times*, writes to protest that he has not described Anglo-Indians as being vulgar; so the unfortunate gentleman to whom we recommended podophyllin a week ago has the one less reason for complaint. Mr. Wilde declares he has never met a vulgar Anglo-Indian, nor is he much interested to know whether such "occur" in any part of the country. What he did say is that vulgarity is the distinguishing note of those Anglo-Indians whom Mr. Rudyard Kipling loves to write about. Anglo-Indians whom Mr. Wilde has met have been chiefly scholars, men interested in art and thought, men of cultivation; nearly all of them exceedingly brilliant talkers; some of them have been exceedingly brilliant writers. Mr. Wilde is enthusiastic, and there is ground to fear that our contemporary may apply to Mr. Wilde's eulogy of Anglo-Indians similar terms to those it used in regard to Dr. Bahadurji's letter demolishing Mr. Holt-Hallett and upholding the Indian factories. Mr. Wilde, however, merely describes the men as he saw them. He does not care whether Mr. Kipling's stories really mirror Anglo-Indian society, nor is he even interested in any correspondence between art and nature. A story is a story whether true or not, and, if not actually true, the greater credit is due to the writer for having rendered fiction so strongly like truth that the difference is not to be detected. Thackeray created a Jos Sedley just as he did a Colonel Newcome, and we doubt not that there is in India to-day a "Collector of Boggley Wallah" just as there is to be found a Military Officer whose prototype "Colonel Newcome" might be. It seems to Mr. Osc

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Mr. A. Balfour has accepted the Leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Balfour, the new Leader of the House of Commons, has also been appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

A NEW PEERESS.

It is announced that the Queen has been pleased to confer a peerage on the widow of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith.

A FRESH CRISIS IN ARGENTINA.

AN OUTBREAK FEARED.

A despatch received to-day from Buenos Ayres states that a fresh crisis has arisen in the Argentine Republic.

General Mitre to whom the people looked to regenerate the country has withdrawn his candidature for the Presidency, and several Ministers have resigned office.

An outbreak is feared, to cope with which troops are being held in readiness.

RESIGNATION OF SIR HENRY PARKES.

SYDNEY, Oct. 19.

In consequence of the defeat of the Government in the Legislative Assembly Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, has tendered his resignation to the Governor.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 18.

A shock of earthquake was felt to-day in the island of Pantellaria and a volcano merged in the sea close to the island is now ejecting stones and rubbish to a great height.

DEATH OF MR. T. OAKESHOTT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

The death of Mr. T. Oakeshott, Judge at Mirzapore, from enteric fever, is reported. He had just completed his nine years' service in India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DONALD ROBERTSON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Political Agent, now on leave, will during H. E. the Viceroy's stay in Bhopal be posted there temporarily.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND'S MOVEMENTS.

It is believed that Captain Younghusband is on his way to reach Gilgit speedily, though no news has been received yet of his having left the Tagdumbash Pamir.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO THE NATIVE STATES.

There will be no formal durbars on the Viceroy's visit next month to Gwalior, Bhopal, and Indore. There will be only the usual interchange of ceremonial visits and State banquets probably during the current week.

COLD WEATHER OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

It is expected that the final sanction to the scheme of the cold-weather operations in Upper Burma will be accorded by the Government of India in the event of the English Ordnance Department supplying the seventy-thousand magazine rifles indented for by next April. Fifty million cartridges for the new weapon, it is likely, will be sent out also.

The cold weather operations have been started at Fort White, the barracks are being erected by Burman coolies for the British troops.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceregal party left Murree this morning by tonga for Domel, 48 miles distant, where they will remain for the night. A guard-of-honour will be furnished by the 5th Goorkhas at Domel. Their Excellencies will halt at Barsala for lunch, and Tuesday night will be spent at Ouri, 48 miles beyond Domel. About two o'clock on Wednesday Baramulla will be reached, where Raja Amar Singh will meet the Viceroy.

Sunday was spent very quietly by their Excellencies, who attended divine service in the morning.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts are expected at Murree on the 21st.

THE CHEQUE MISAPPROPRIATION CASE.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Becket, at Rawalpindi, has decided the case of misappropriation of a cheque for Rs. 4,000 given to the regimental cashier, and by his servants cashed. Four of the five accused are acquitted, and Ramjee Lall, the fifth, who confessed his guilt, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 100.

SURRENDER OF CAPTIVES.

The Nwengals have been compelled to give up 26 captives, taken by them, three or four months back in a raid on the friendly Kauhon village of Finnum. Captain Rose has allowed one of their chiefs to take an oath of allegiance to us.

THE KIRKEE PAPER-CHASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 19.

A field of twenty, including four ladies, namely, Mrs. Turner-Jones, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Biddulph, and Miss Pearse took part in the Paper-Chase at Kirkee. Lord Harris also took part in it. He rode a fine country-bred horse, Heart's-ease. The field met at the Royal Artillery Mess first and went over the Kirkee Race-course; then they made for the Artillery jumps and passed under the Dapuri Bridge, and made straight for the Botanical Gardens to the north of Ganesh Khind. Afterwards the whole field turned round on the Ganesh Khind course, where the finishing was to take place. Colonel Rhodes, on Stella, finished first, with Lieutenant Ford, second, and the Governor third.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

H. E. the Governor, with staff, will leave Poona for Ahmednagar to-morrow. His Excellency will arrive at Ahmednagar at 2-5 p.m., where he will be met at the station by the civil and military officials, and prominent members of the Ahmednagar community. His Excellency will afterwards enter the City by the Fergusson Road, and proceed to the Collector's bungalow, where he will be put up as his guest. He will also inspect the cotton market, Remount Barracks, and Furriah Bag. The following morning the Governor will inspect the headquarters of the Police Lines, the Ripon Hospital, the Jail, the Government High School, and the City Police Lines; and in the afternoon the Mission School, the Gymkhana, the Club and the ancient fort. His Excellency will leave for Sholapore at 1-30 p.m. the following day.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Victorian reign will be glorified in after ages mainly for three splendours. First, the enormous and unparalleled increase of the English-speaking race; so that they began with thirty millions, and, after fifty years, had grown to a hundred millions. Second, the wonderful advancement of science, by means of which almost the elementary conditions of life have been revolutionized. Thirdly, the magnificence of the Victorian literature. When the future historian dwells upon these illustrations of the period, he will go on to remark that all of them flourished under the absolute neglect and contempt of the English Court and the English Government. The colonies owed nothing, except snubs, to the Colonial Office. No Government has ever attempted to organise, to control, to assist, to direct, or to advise emigration. The Government, without making an effort to direct the stream, allowed the half of the Irish people to go over bodily to the United States, and to lend their invaluable legs and arms to the material progress of that Republic. Until the latter years of the reign, no colonist, however great his services, was recognised even by the insignificant distinction of a Knight Bachelor. As for science, there have never been, since the world began, such giants as those of our century. Have any of these men of science been raised to the House of Lords? Not one. Was there any national recognition of the best of them? Perhaps it may be replied that a knighthood was offered to one. A knighthood! In literature it is an age which has produced two or three English writers of the first rank—the very first rank; it has also produced a great number of writers whose work is good, lasting, most useful, and helpful, beyond anything of the sort ever seen before in any generation. Have these men received any national honours or recognition? None whatever. The House of Commons grants a little sum of 400l. a year for distinguished service in literature, and the First Lord of the Treasury refuses to use it for that purpose—gives it to widows of officers instead. One simple distinction, or recognition, is the command to dine with the Sovereign. Do these men ever receive such a command? Never. My contention is, in short, this: that national distinctions, which should belong to every intellectual calling, are limited to one or two, or are even bestowed without reference to distinction at all.

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A curious illustration of the popular ignorance that literature is a profession was furnished the other day at Canterbury. At the undraping of the Marlowe statue a certain clergyman made a speech. He actually, in the presence of half-a-dozen dramatic authors, made a speech on the decay of the modern drama! What would this reverend gentleman have said if Mr. Henry Irving had taken advantage of the occasion to lament the decay of learning, eloquence, and good manners in the Church? Mr. W. S. Gilbert very properly called attention to this in the *Times*. But, you see, it never occurred to the clergyman that literature could be a profession.

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One or two letters have been sent to me inquiring into the double dummy ghost story; I can only reply that it is quite as true as any other story of the same kind, and, in fact, I can say that it is a great deal truer than most stories of the kind. The Society of Psychical Research has got hundreds of such stories all arranged, numbered, and classified. The odd thing about ghost stories is that you may invent as many as you please, but you can never invent one of which its exact parallel does not sometime or other crop up, either in books or in talk. Thus I once invented a very pleasing story—at least it pleased me—of a young lady ghost who used to appear in head and hands only. She had no clothes of the fashion you see, and was ashamed of her old fashioned frock. Very well. The other day a real ghost of this kind came to me from India. There was an Englishman on a journey who found himself one night with the apparent prospect of sleeping in the open. A native, however, told him of a deserted bungalow where he might find shelter, at least. He sought the place and found it deserted and empty, but with a roof still able to do its duty. Thereupon he made up a bed and prepared to pass the night, somehow or other, in the house. His servants got him some dinner and he lay down, his night light burning. In the middle of the night he heard a tinkling as of bells, and starting up he saw the strangest sight possible. A pair of feet, brown small feminine feet, the ankles laden with silver bangles, was dancing. Above the ankles nothing; no ghostly robes, no figure, nothing. Only two feet dancing. That, and nothing more. Why the feet remained to haunt this bungalow; what history belonged to the feet; who was the last man that lived here; of all these points my informer was ignorant. Given the end of the story, find out the beginning. The problem is open to the solution of anyone.

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I read the other day a certain story of which the last chapter remains as yet unwritten. A prize was offered for the best concluding chapter, which would have to clear up the mystery of the book. Now, suppose the ingenious writer had written that concluding chapter first, and offered his prize for the preceding chapters. One might have got—that way—a very interesting collection of events, all beginning differently and all leading up to the same conclusion. Now, here is the story of the Ghostly Feet, can any one supply the narrative leading up to those dancing feet?

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Who wrote Glasse's Cookery Book? In Boswell's Johnson we read that "half the trade" knew that Dr. Hill wrote it. On the strength of this assurance, a gentleman wrote to the *Times* and says that everybody knows that "Aaron Hill," wrote it. But Aaron Hill is not "Dr." Hill. Then Mr. Sala writes to say that he possesses the first edition, dated 1747, sold for the author. He then makes out a case, which is to me conclusive. The book must have been written by a woman: it was a subscription book: the family of Glasse was one of middle class respectability: it was sold at a china shop, where ladies congregated, and not at a publisher's: and the Author was "Habit Maker to the Royal Family." It is possible that Dr. Hill—afterwards Sir John Hill—who was in 1747 about 30 years of age, and in pretty low water, looked over the proofs: it is also possible that he whispered abroad that he himself was the real author: it is further possible that in some of the recipes, as "to make the pectoral drink," Hill, as an apothecary, may have given advice. I say it is possible, but it is not likely, because I can find nothing in the book which does not belong wholly to the kitchen and the still room. My edition is one of 1774. It is printed for Alexander Donaldson, London and Edinburgh. The title page simply says "By H. Glasse." Mr. Sala might have strengthened his position by pointing out that it was in 1778, thirty years after the appearance of the book, that Dilly, the publisher, made that remark about the knowledge of the trade, and that Johnson replied that he did not believe Dr. Hill to be the author, on account of a certain blunder which the apothecary could not have made. As for Aaron Hill, it is perfectly absurd, as Mr. Sala conclusively proves, to suppose that he should have written an anonymous cookery book.

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It is a book of beautiful reading—rather mixed of course. As one turns over the pages, one presently begins to see a dinner table of A.D., 1785, with the company sitting round, the ladies in hoops, the men in wigs and satin coats, very fine. The table is laden with good things; they are all put on at once—fish, fowl, game, and puddings. Everybody helps each other; everybody who has a dish before him is offering some of it to his neighbours. "A little of the stuffing, sir,—some of the brown fat,—a little more gravy? These, madam, are pigeons *au pere douille*, after the manner of the tender father. Pray, sir, let me help you to a slice of bombarded veal! This is an excellent green goose transmogrified! This is cullis of crawfish! Will you choose some jumballs? They are very fine, and after the recipe of the Regent. You will find this salmon pie exquisite. Sure, Miss, everlasting syllabubs and French flummery will suit "those blushing charms!" And there is drinking of small ale and stingo and Rhenish wines and Mountain—plenty of drinking—yet not the long after-dinner bouts that came in later. As for the sauces, they are strong; onions and leeks and garlic are plentifully used. Our ancestors had stout stomachs; they were mighty eaters. The wines, which they made so plentifully of raisins elder flowers, cowslips, birch buds, and the like, seem to have served for delicate trifling in the afternoon; visitors drank them when they called; they were mulled for winter evenings; but I do not think they were served at dinner. At tea drinkings cordials of all kinds were served with the tea, so that many ladies went home just—perhaps a trifle—inclined to laugh. Of course there was no nonsense about total abstinence. We were still engaged in conquering India and in turning the French out of America. For that work—as for all the work that our people have ever done in the world—we wanted beer as well as beef.

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There is going on a great discussion in two great London papers on the drink question. Some doctors maintain that alcohol is a poison. Others, that it is most useful as an addition to food, if taken in moderation. Considering that all the world takes alcohol, except a small number of total abstainers in this country and in America: considering further that abstinence has only been preached for fifty years or so: considering further, the number of old men who have always taken some kind of alcoholic drink; and considering that it has been found impossible to prove that temperance men enjoy better health, or do better work, than moderate drinkers, I for one, shall go on drinking moderately as long as I can. To take the pledge seems to me a confession of weakness: it proclaims that your will is so feeble that you cannot resist the temptation to get drunk. If that is, unhappily, the case, by all means take the pledge. But do not, if you please, call me all kinds of bad names because I establish the corkscrew on a proper footing, and open daily—even gaily—my bottle of good Bordeaux.

THE MYSORE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I imagine that many after the perusal of the incidents so graphically pourtrayed in your issue of to-day, will come to one and the same conclusion that economy, or rather false economy, on the part of the Railway Company, has been the *fons et origo* of the whole disaster. Here is a native who is placed in a responsible position as station-master, presumably after some years' service with the Railway Company, and his character for such a responsible post has been otherwise than accurately gauged, seeing that directly he hears of the awful accident, arising from his incapability, and criminal negligence, he packs up his things and bolts.

If the traffic is not sufficient to pay a reliable man, —Englishman or European—it is an unfortunate fact for the travelling public, and more so for those who are by necessity compelled to be constantly travelling. It may be shrewdly guessed that a little economy in the pay of the higher officials and those conversant with the working of the Railway Companies will fully endorse this—would permit of a fair salary being paid to an European for a position of such great trust requiring nerve and pluck.

Pressure, I hold, should be put on the railways to engage only Anglo-Saxons for such posts as station-master, guard, driver, &c.

The disaster, sad and awful as it is, will have been beneficial in its ultimate results if our railway companies in India are compelled by public opinion and Government to place Europeans and Europeans only in the posts I have named.—Yours, &c.,

WALTER G. TREACHER.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MATHERAN.

Our Matheran correspondent writes:—An accident fatal to two lives took place here yesterday afternoon during the time of afternoon service. It appears that two young natives went to bathe in a small tank, situated just below Robertson's bungalow on the right-hand side of the road that leads from Bombay View to Landscape Point. One of them who was unable to swim got out of his depth and began to sink, upon which his brother who could swim plunged bravely in to rescue him. As often happens in such cases both were drowned. Their mother, who was near at the time, also got into the water in a vain attempt to save the lives of her son, but she was pulled out by some natives who were present at the scene of the disaster. The dead bodies were brought up to their home on the Church Plateau, and the congregation coming out of the church in the evening heard the loud wails of the mourners.

BIRTH OF A HINDU GOD.

A rather curious affair is reported to have occurred on the seashore, near Land's End, on Sunday morning, and is now creating considerable excitement amongst the Bania community. Some time ago a young Bania lad reported that he had had a vision in which he saw an idol appear out of the sand on the shore. He made known his dream amongst his community, and even went the length of pointing out the spot where it had been foretold him in his curious dream the idol would appear. The place was accordingly watched carefully and with much expectation. Early on Sunday morning, so the story goes, a figure suddenly sprang out of the ground at the very spot pointed out by the young Bania. The idol was carried with great reverence to the bungalow of Mr. Wuraman Pundeet, where it will be kept for several days. Hundreds of Banias visit the bungalow daily, and fall down and worship the wonderful idol.

THE WUNTHO DESPATCHES.

Despatches have been published dealing with the operations in the Wuntho territory, Upper Burma, under Brigadier-General Wolseley, from February to April of the current year. The Adjutant-General states that the Commander-in-Chief concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Commander-in-Chief of Madras on General Wolseley and the officers and troops employed in suppressing the rebellion in Wuntho, and in the high terms in which the services of Captain Keary, Commandant, Shwebo Military Police Battalion, and of the other officers specially mentioned, are spoken of.

The despatch from the Commander-in-Chief of Madras follows, in which Major-General Stewart's appreciation of the manner in which the operations were carried out is endorsed. Though the Tsawbwa was not captured, yet the rebellion was effectually stamped out, and Captain Keary is described as an officer of great intrepidity and decision, for at a most critical moment he assumed, with a portion of his mounted infantry, the role of cavalry and dispersed the enemy who were attacking Kawlin on three sides, a result which justified this mode of employing mounted infantry. The death of Captain Bray, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence for Upper Burma, was a great loss to the column, as he was a most valuable and capable officer.

Major-General Stewart, commanding in Burma, notices with approval the rapidity with which the troops took the field and their behaviour throughout. He brings to notice the admirable conduct of the Military Police, Brigadier-General Stedman, Inspector-General, and subsequently Major Peile having done their utmost to co-operate with the military authorities. Major-General Stewart brings to special notice the services of Captain Keary and Second-Lieutenant Holman, Devonshire Regiment. He acknowledges the assistance and advice given by Mr. Burgess, Commissioner of the Northern Division, in controlling the political operations.

A long despatch from Brigadier-General Wolseley is published, in which full testimony is borne to the behaviour of the troops on the hard and trying marches in a hot climate. The officers mentioned, besides those already referred to, are Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, Major O. S. Smyth, R. A., and Captain H. O'Donnell, who commanded columns; Captain Davies, Devonshire Regiment, for the gallant manner in which he attacked an entrenched position on February 22nd; Captain Custance, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Captain Murray, 1st Burma Battalion, Senior Staff Officer; Second-Lieutenant Bruce, Orderly Officer; Mr. Fowle, Mr. Martini and Mr. Collins, Political Officers; Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Folger, Karen Battalion; Captain Pond, Yeu Battalion; Lieutenant Stirling, Katha Battalion, and Inspector Trotter. Had Captain Hutchinson lived he would have been especially mentioned. Mr. George, of the Survey of India, Lieutenant Colonel Francklyn and Lieutenant Taylor, Commissariat Department, Surgeons Henderson, Hale and Castor, Major Kitchener, Transport Officer, Captain Barwick, Indian Marine, Mr. Richard, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Bligh, Lieutenant Fraser, R.E., Mr. Walling, and Lieutenant Chapman, Sappers and Miners, are also named. Thanks are also given to the telegraph and postal departments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Civilians who were recently appointed in England to the Civil Service have been posted as follows:—To Bengal: Messrs. McPherson, Cargile, Reid, Wheeler, De Levingne, Webster, De M. Carry and Maxwell. To Assam: Mr. Bell. To the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—Messrs. Brunyate, Pauw, Burn, Boas, Streatfield, Marshall, Last, Cuming, Johnson and Stewart. To the Punjab: Messrs. Lorimer, Love, Gunter, Prescott and Atkins. To the Central Provinces: Messrs. Jowers and Ryves. To Burma: Messrs. Thompson, Parsons, Fraser, Christie, Minns, Parlett, McColl and Ross.

The Provincial *Gazette* of the 17th instant contains a Resolution signifying the adoption of a scheme of administrative redistribution for the Kumaon Division. The old districts of Terai and Kumaon are to disappear, and in their places, with some alterations of the existing boundaries, there appear the new districts of Naini Tal and Almora. Moreover, the anomalous official nomenclature that has clung to the Kumaon Division is to be abolished also; and the Superintendent of the Terai and the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaon reappear, like the district officer of Gurhwal as Deputy Commissioners.

Sir John Kennaway presided on Sept. 29 at a crowded meeting in Exeter Hall, held under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society on the occasion of the departure of a number of missionaries—107 in all—to various foreign stations. After some introductory observations by the chairman on the great need of missionary work, the Rev. E. Wigram, secretary, said that the new missionaries came from various colleges and divinity schools. Among them two were from Trinity College, Dublin, and seven from Cambridge. The Society was fortunate in securing so many having a great diversity of gifts. Of the number going out twenty of them were ladies, and besides these seven were going to get married to missionaries already in stations. The places to which they were going included one to West Africa, two to Yorobu, three to East Africa, two to Egypt, seven to Palestine, one to Persia, eleven to North India, nine to the Punjab and Sindh, four to South India, thirteen to Travancore, two to Ceylon, eleven to Mid.-China and four to Japan. He regretted the list included no male missionaries for Persia, Bombay or the Niger, but there were also several medical missionaries accompanying them. Bishop Tucker, the Rev. W. Thwaites (Afghanistan), Archdeacon Moule, the Rev. J. H. Horsburgh (China), and Dr. A. Neve (Cashmere) addressed the meeting. The departing missionaries include Bishop Tucker (East Africa) Archdeacon and Mrs. and Miss Moule (Mid-China), the Rev. Dr. Baumann (North India), and Dr. A. C. Lankester (Punjab and Sindh).

Though the reports to the effect that France and Russia are preparing a joint Note demanding the evacuation of Egypt, have no foundation in fact, very considerable pressure is being exerted by M. Nelidoff and the French Ambassador at Constantinople for the purpose of inducing the Turks to make the quarrel their own and effect whatever is feasible. Neither the French nor the Russian Government seriously believes that Turkey's representations will induce Lord Salisbury to name a day on which the evacuation of Egypt will take place; but they will contribute, it is felt, to get rid of the awkward question of the Dardanelles, and to pave the way for the desired settlement as soon as the Liberal party in England returns to power.

Amir-i-Nizam, the Governor of the Province of Azerbaijan, who was strongly opposed to the Imperial Tobacco Corporation of Persia, is said to have been recalled.

The P. and O. s. s. Rome was partially destroyed by fire at Greenock on Sunday morning (27th ult). The damage is roughly estimated at many thousand pounds.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—Mrs. Besant, in her lecture tour in India, intends to go as far as Darjeeling, on the confines of the region where, as we are informed, dwell the Mahatmas. It is expected that there one of the 'Masters' will come to meet the disciple who has done so much for the cause of Theosophy in England.

The Bishop-elect of Zululand (the Rev. William Marlborough Carter, M.A.), the Bishop Suffragan-elect of Southwark (the Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman, M.A.), the Bishop Suffragan-elect of Coventry (the Rev. Henry Bond Bowlby, M. A.), the Bishop-elect of Lichfield (the Rev. the Hon. Augustus Legge, M.A.), and the Bishop-elect of Truro (the Very Rev. John Gott, D.D., Dean of Worcester), were on Sept. 29 consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury, several Prelates, Dean Gregory, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and some ecclesiastical officials took part in the ceremony, and there was a large congregation. The Rev. Prebendary Gibson, Principal of Wells Theological College, preached an able sermon upon the necessity of exalting the supernatural character of the Church.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava arrived in Edinburgh on Saturday (26th ult.) with her daughter, Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, for the purpose of visiting the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, to which a "Dufferin Scholarship" has recently been given. From the school they drove to the Edinburgh Hospital for Women and Children.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Alfred J. Cooper, of the P. and O. steamer Massilia, from the Board of Trade:—

Sept. 30, 1891.

Sir,—I have to inform you that the Queen has been pleased to confer upon you the accompanying Albert Medal of the Second Class, as a mark of her appreciation of your gallant conduct in saving a Lascar from drowning in the Gulf of Aden on April 8, 1890.

I have had great pleasure in recommending the case as one deserving of such a noble distinction, and it affords me much gratification to be the medium of conferring the distinction upon you.—Yours faithfully,

M. E. Hicks Beach.

On the reverse of the medal is inscribed:—"Presented in the name of her Majesty to Alfred John Cooper, fourth officer of the P. and O. steamer Massilia, in recognition of his gallantry in saving a Lascar from drowning in the Gulf of Aden, April 8, 1890."

The amount allotted by the Madras Government for expenditure in the grant of loans under the land improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, has been abnormally high during the current year owing to the distressed condition of several Districts of the Presidency. In addition to the amounts already sanctioned for this purpose, the Accountant-General has been requested by Government to place a sum of two lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Board of Revenue. The total amount sanctioned up to date is very nearly 14 lakhs.

Mr. Christie Murray, who has often dwelt upon the indifference of the typical young Australian towards "the old country," now tells us a story illustrating the widely different feeling of the original settler. When he started for Australia the anchor of his vessel in Plymouth Sound brought up a quantity of Devon mud and ooze, which, in the course of a day or two, under a summer sun, baked into stiffish earth. Half by way of a sentimental joke, and half seriously, he took a cubic inch or thereabouts of this English soil, placed it in an envelope and determined to carry this morsel of Old England with him on his travels. Many months afterwards a pastoralist up-country, whose guest Mr. Murray was, begged this bit of earth from him. "You'll be going back there," he said, "and I never shall. I've been away from home for sixteen years, and I'd value that bit of Old England more than Kohinoor." "When next I passed his way," says Mr. Murray, "I found that he had ridden sixty miles (out and home), to buy a little plush stand and a glass shade for the precious trifle" A fact in the history of another old settler breathes the same sentiment. At his commission a ship came out from England in ballast. It carried English earth, and on that, we are told, he built his house and planted his garden.

The new religion of the "Kreutzer Sonata" has (according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard*) now taken root at Vushni Volachuku under the auspices of a sect called the Perhovtsi. The orignator was a wealthy nobleman, and all the devotees up to the present are men and women of the higher sort of intelligence.

The Austrian Emperor, accompanied by two of his Ministers and suit, left Vienna on Sept. 25, His Majesty arrived in Prague on Sept. 26 and met with an enthusiastic welcome from the populace, the reception being shared in by Czech and German alike. The Emperor in his speech at the exhibition said that perfect national prosperity could only be brought about by the unification of the two races which form the Bohemian people.

It is stated that the French Army has now such an ample supply of Lebel rifles that that very excellent weapon the Gras rifle will be returned to store by the regulars and served out to the Territorial Army. As matters now stand, the French Army has three rifles in use. The Douaniers, the Gendarmes, and the police, even in Paris, have the Chassepot. The Territorials will have the Gras rifle, which differs from the Chassepot in having a metallic cartridge, and the Active Army will have the Lebel repeating rifle.

According to the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, in conjunction with the movement of large bodies of troops towards the south-western frontier, it is now stated that all the first-class Russian merchant vessels in these waters, including the Volunteer Fleet, are to be immediately equipped as troopships in case of need; and 300 pontoon boats are being fitted for service. The strength of the Odessa garrison is to be doubled, and a concentration of troops is being made between Sebastopol and Simpheropol. Sebastopol, it should be remembered, is only about twenty hours' sail from the Bosphorus, while the distance between this port and the Bosphorus is about 360 miles.

A telegram to the *Kreuz Zeitung* states that all along the Russian frontier, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the boundary line, barrack-like houses are being erected for the Russian troops. As the existing guard-houses are quite close together, it is supposed that these new buildings are intended for additional troops.

In future only persons of Russian nationality will be appointed to Russian consular posts in England.

A St. Louis paper publishes a statement from its Mexico correspondent, to the effect that a revolutionay outbreak had occurred in Guatemala City on the 15th inst., by which some five hundred persons lost their lives.

The number of foreigners residing in Paris amounts to 90,806 males, and 90,156 females. Of this number there are—English, 5,224 males, 7,503 females; Germans, 10,353 males, 16,510 females; Austrians, 2,541 males, 1,246 females—a total increase of 3,935 females, and a decrease of 3,226 males since 1886.

The International Congress on accidents to workmen closed its sitting at Berne on Sept. 26. A resolution, embodying the views expressed in discussion, declared it to be an imperative duty to guard against accidents and illnesses occurring in particular occupations by adopting preventive measures and providing compensation.

It is reported that Captain Bouverie Clark is to succeed Captain Atwell Lake at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

There is reason for believing (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) that we are within measurable distance of the announcement that the Duke of Cambridge has decided to resign the position of Commander-in-Chief. Of course, in the natural order of things the Duke cannot long retain the position, but it is now apparently understood in certain official circles that he has himself come to recognise that it is his duty to relinquish a post for which the increasing infirmities of age tend to unfit him. The announcement may not be made this year, but it is practically certain to be early in 1892. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says the report of the intention to retire from the position of Commander-in-Chief is current in circles not given to mere gossip, and which should possess some means of estimating its authenticity. The facts are said to reveal the Duke's intention—first, His Royal Highness's own reference to the approach of the time when he must disassociate himself from active military work; and, next, the important inspection tour on which the Duke is now engaged. Perhaps the world will never know how self-sacrificing a man the Duke really is, and how eager is his desire that the public should not believe that he would be guilty of any dereliction of duty. Certainly it is not anticipated that the change will take place this year; but it is asserted, with a considerable show of authority, that the next year will not have been far advanced before it is announced.

All the reinstated evicted tenants on the Vandeleur estate have been served with ejectments, owing to the collapse of Sir Charles Russel's arbitration award.

Some sensation has been caused in Dublin by the arrival in that city of Mr. James Stephens, the founder of the Fenian movement, after twenty-six years outlawry in France and Belgium.

A scheme of Naval reorganisation came into operation on the 1st inst., under which most of the home ports will be required to keep in reserve a number of ships of various types ready for sea at a few hours' notice.

A Buenos Ayres telegram says the Government has decreed a forced paper currency, fixing the premium on gold at 150 per cent. It has likewise authorised the suspension for two years of payments in gold. A new monetary unit has been adopted, and the Government is now coining a certain quantity of silver and nickel money. The committee of the Chamber appointed to examine the bill for the issue of 45,000,000 piastres in paper for the foundation of the National Argentine Bank has presented a favourable report.

Lord Sheffield's team of English cricketers left England on the 2nd inst., for Australia by the P. and O. boat Arcadia. The party comprises the Earl of Sheffield, Mr. A. Harcourt (the Earl's nephew and heir), Major Doran, Dr. W. G. Grace, Mrs. Grace, and two children, Mr. Hylton Philipson, Mr. Gregor M'Gregor, Mr. A. E. Stoddart, Mr. O. G. Radcliffe (amateurs); Alfred Shaw, G. A. Lohmann, R. Abel, William Attewell, John Briggs, J. W. Sharpe, Maurice Read, R. Peel, and G. Bean. The previous evening the professionals, with the exception of Read, Attewell, and Briggs, gathered at the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, and dined together under the presidency of Alfred Shaw. At the close of the repast Mr. Sydney Pardon proposed the health of Lord Sheffield, which was responded to by Shaw, who is managing the team for his lordship.

The trial of Mr. R. N. O'Brien for libelling Prince George of Wales during his visit to Montreal in September, 1890, was concluded on the 1st inst., the prosecution being conducted as on behalf of a private individual, and not of a member of the Royal Family. The jury gave a verdict of guilty. The prosecuting counsel refused to suggest a punishment, and the counsel for the defence asked for a suspension of sentence, which was granted.

It is satisfactory to know upon excellent authority that "Carmen Sylva's" illness is nothing more serious than an acute attack of "nerves," and that Queen Elisabeth no longer disobeys her physicians by writing a romantic story daily, and subsequently inflicting it upon her long-suffering suite at a sort of al fresco penny reading on the balcony of her hotel. Perhaps the most promising feature of the situation (remarks "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) is that the Vacaresco affair is over, the inevitable accepted, and the gushing young thing is not to be permitted to rejoin the poet-Queen, whose nerves have been worked up to so fine a frenzy over the romantic incident.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The shooting of the British (Lancashire Fusiliers and the Worcestershire) Regiments concluded to-day at the Wanowrie Rifle Ranges. Three remaining matches were fired off, the Inter-Company Cup, the Squad Trial Stakes, and the Non-Commissioned Officers' Match. For the Squad Trial Stakes two teams entered, one from the Lancashire and one from the Worcester. The teams made up of the privates, under the command of a non-commissioned officer, fell in, dressed in full marching order, at the 1,200 yards range, each man carrying 72 rounds of ammunition. The first volley was fired at 1,200 yards, and the teams made "rushes," firing not less than two volleys at the end of each "rush," until they advanced to 500 yards, where the last three volleys of the dozen fired, were discharged. The target fired at measured 6 feet high by 12 feet broad, the lower four feet being black and the upper two feet white. Hits on the lower four feet of the target reckoned 2 points each and hits on the upper two feet only 1 point each. The Lancashire Fusiliers' team made a total score of 117 against 114 scored by the Worcester team. For the Inter-Company Cup and the Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate the Worcester Regiment entered no team at all. They had no Non-Commissioned Officers' team to put forward, nor had they any company team. The Lancashire Fusiliers' team were able to get up a team for each of these matches. In the Inter-Company Cup their team of six privates put up 130 points at 300 yards and 120 at the 600 yards range, making a total of 250 out of a possible 420, which is decidedly poor. The Non-Commissioned Officers' team of the Lancashire was rather a good team, but two of its members did not do as well as was expected of them. The team made 218 points out of a possible 280, the two distances fired at being 700 and 800 yards.

Regarding the Native troops they fired the same three matches as were fired by the British: the distances were different. For the Squad Trial Stakes the distances varied from 1,000 to 500 yards, for the Martini-Henri rifles, and from 900 to 400 yards for Snider's. Only three teams competed, two being entered by the 25th Bombay Rifles and one by the 10th Bombay Light Infantry. The latter team did very poorly indeed. No less than ten teams came forward to compete for the Inter-Company Cup, the 13th Bombay Infantry, which did not enter any team for the Squad Trial Stakes putting forward no less than six teams, one of which made the creditable aggregate score of 294 points at the two distances—200 and 500 yards—one of the teams of the 25th Bombay Rifle making the second best score of 278. This latter team fired with Snider's, for which they obtained 12 added points. The 13th Bombay Infantry entered two teams for the Non-Commissioned Officers' Match, while the 10th Regiment and the 25th Rifles entered one each. The two teams of the 13th Bombay Infantry did well and came very close. The big Central Rifle Meeting will take place next month on the new ranges at the Sister Hills. The Camp, which will be pitched for the occasion, will be a large one. Major Birch, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, will be the Camp Commandant. The following are the scores up to date:—

Match XXI., "The Non-Commissioned Officers' Match," distances 500 and 600 yards. Open to teams of four Non-Commissioned Officers from any Battery, Troop or Company of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. Twelve prizes of Rs. 400.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Clr.-Hav. Ram Mehtar's team, 10th Bo. L. I	100	87	187
Hav. Sadu Amirker's team, 25th Bo. Rifles	68	79	147
Clr.-Hav. Antone Marian's team, 13th Bo Inf	100	103	203
Clr.-Hav. Raghoo Aswalker's team, 13th Bo. Iufy	106	99	205

Match XVIII., "The Squad Trial Stakes," to be competed for by a team of ten privates. To be commanded by a non-commissioned officer, not under the rank of Lance-Havildar. The teams competing in this match will fire between the following distances, viz.:—

M H R between 1,000 and 500 yards.
S R do. 900 and 400 do.

Twelve prizes of Rs. 460. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will also give a prize of Rs. 50 to the Non-Commissioned Officer commanding the winning team.

	Points.
25th Bombay Rifles F Company	206
25th do. H Company	182
10th Bombay Light Infantry	103

The first team was commanded by Havildar Shaik Moosa.

Match XVIII., "The Inter-Company Cup," distances 200 and 500 yards, open to teams of six privates. Ten prizes of Rs. 565.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Lce-Naik Chaingir's team, 10th Bo L L.	110	139	249
Lce-Naik Sanctasing's team, 13th Bo I.	140	154	294
Pte Gunputrao's team, 13th Bo I	127	131	258
Pte Narrain Andery's team, 13th Bo I.	96	134	230
Pte Ganu Gaekwad's team, 13th Bo I	134	143	277
Lce-Naik Nizamudin's team, 13th Bo I.	135	142	277
Pte Bhao Bane's team, 25th Bo Rifles	122	107	229
Lce-Naik Luximon Kadim's team, 25th Bo Rifles	127	151	278
Lce-Naik Sambhu Sinday's team, 13th Bo Rifles	127	151	267

Match VI., "The Non-Commissioned Officers' Match," distances 700 and 800 yards, open to teams of four Non-Commissioned Officers from any Battery, Troop, or Company of

DR. BAHADURJI AND MR. HOLT HALLETT.

Dr. Bahadurji has the following letter on Mr. Holt Hallett and the Indian Factories in the *Times* of Sept. 28 :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—It was with great pleasure that I read your excellent leader in the *Times* of the 15th inst. It is doing real service to the Indian female mill hands to commend the nature and extent of legislation in their behalf to be based on local knowledge and experience and on special investigations of the circumstances under which the women work in the different districts and in the different branches of mill industry, and that, therefore, it is in India that the Indian factory question should be decided, and not in England. In judging between the employer and the employed—in deciding on questions affecting labour in mills and factories—the Government of India, every reasonable person will allow, cannot be influenced by any such bias as may unconsciously at times be exercised in disposing of questions in which their executive are concerned one way or another. It is only Mr. Hallett and his kind that will take pride and pleasure in betraying their pitiable ignorance of things Indian by talking the utter nonsense of the Legislative Council of India being dominated by capitalist interest.

There are just one or two points in your very judicial leader that seem to require explanation, and I am sorry that I could not give it earlier, as I had not my notes with me while I was out of town. With your permission I shall do so now, and also say a few final words on the question generally, for I cannot presume to trespass on your valuable space to the extent Mr. Hallett thinks it his right to do for making his own reprints of Bluebooks in the *Times*. As you very correctly recognize, the small ginning factories are totally different from the spinning mills, both in their number and size and in the nature and duration of work done in them. They are dotted over the Mofussil (country), and work a season in the year. The nature of the work requires the machinery to be kept going fully 24 hours. Mr. Wadia, whose evidence is so much relied on and so often quoted, says that they work continuously for "only about ten days each month." If work has to be done for a longer period, Mr. Wadia says "we employ two sets of labourers." (*Vide* Report of 1884, p. 7.) The incredibly cruel story of "23½ hours of work at a stretch day after day" that is built upon what Mr. Hallett understands to be the general drift of Mr. Wadia's evidence loses some of its force when it is seriously and dispassionately considered that such work, if any, is done only ten days in a month for three or four months in the year. The harvesters in this country are known to work such long hours and continue working till they are tired out, much the same as the ten-days-in-the-month workers tire themselves out with gin work in India. But let us see how far Mr. Hallett is in a position to understand the full meaning of the evidence he pretends to have studied, and how far he is anxious to learn the truth by the sidelights of other evidence also said to have been studied by him. Mr. Wadia speaks of his "40 women for the 40 gins" and "eight spare women." And what is the meaning of these eight spare women? Mr. Wadia, like most Indians, does not enter into details of facts about Indian life and habits, as they naturally do not strike him as they do a foreigner. Mr. Drewett, who corroborates Mr. Wadia as regards the 23 or 23½ hours of work, says, "Of course, in speaking of 23 hours, I mean that the woman was relieved by her friends or relations;" and "if a woman was absent for two of three hours at a stretch no notice would be taken of it," Every woman may not have friends or relations, and Mr. Wadia, therefore, has eight spare women to act as relays to such unfortunates amongst his operatives as are friendless. What becomes, then, of the story of "23½ hours of work at a stretch day after day" when the actual truth, and the whole truth, is known? This one fact more than another shows how much personal knowledge and an open and discerning mind are necessary even for studying and appreciating evidence and reports, let alone for posing as popular instructors. Dabblers in science—people who have had no previous lessons or practically worked at their subjects, but only "crib" form big books—often pose as popular instructors, but with what results, both as regards themselves and their unwary listeners, I need not mention. James Bapoo, who corroborates Mr. Wadia, and who desires only two to four hours' rest at night for his men, thus tells the story of the life of his fellow-workers :—"We earn enough in three or four months to keep us the rest of the year. When the season is over we return to our villages and live well till the next season begins." (Report of 1884, p. 181.) The Commissioners knew the hardships as well as the redeeming features of work in these little factories. "The poor classes in their neighbourhood being almost dependent on them for existence," the Commissioners recommended that the operatives should work 16 hours and take two hours' rest—one hour during the day and one hour during the night. Every reasonable person will see that even 16 hours of work would not be physically possible but for the system of relays from friends and relations which Mr. Hallett has no knowledge of, nor is even able to recognize when Mr. Drewett expressly states that the gin woman is relieved by her friends or relations, and that she may be away for two to three hours at a stretch.

With regard to the mill operative having comparatively light work, and being well-fed, well-clad, and wearing bright ornaments on their persons, I may remark that, to be convinced with one's own eyes, one has only to pay a visit to an Indian mill, and see the work of other labourers. The poverty-stricken ryots in Rutnagiri, earning now as they do many times more than their lands yielded, have been able not only to replace their old earthen utensils by brass ones, but also to buy themselves gold and silver ornaments. That the mill operatives are better off than labourers outside the mills in their own ranks of life is a fact known to all who have any personal knowledge of India, and is, moreover, thus attested to by the mill operatives themselves. "The mill women are happier and stronger, I think, than the outside women. . . . The outside women, in fact, want to get work in the mills. We have jewels and we have copper vessels. I am comfortable and happy." The women working outside the mills have to work longer than the women working in the mills (Report of 1884, pp. 142-3.) The mill woman says, "If I was out of employment for 12 months I could keep at home and maintain myself very comfortably out of my savings, and I should not have to sell my jewels." (P. 143.)

With regard to the physique of mill hands, I have already quoted the opinion of the medical Commissioners of 1884 which Mr. Hallett keeps suppressing, for it clean "bowls" his figures and fictions. There are several elements to be considered before alighting upon chance cases of unhealthy, sickly individuals. One chief source of error is thus given by Mr. Parkington at page 90 of the report of 1884. "A percentage of mill hands take to that class of work, simply because it is lighter and more congenial for them than other work, and this accounts for their being sick-looking. This is not caused by the mill work. These people would never be able to compete with the coolies in Prince's Dock, and are naturally weak to start with." And Akoo, a female operative, says at page 144 in the same report :—"I have been employed in the mill ten years. Outside work is coolie work, and would not suit me. I could not pick up a heavy load. I am strong enough to do mill work, but I am not strong enough to do outside work." Sickness among the operatives is not so much owing to the mills, says Mr. Parkington, but the unhealthy state of their own dwellings. The hot season is the most healthy, when only about 2 per cent. are absent on account of sickness. The attendance also is most regular in the hot season. Will this not enlighten Mr. Hallett as to the fact that heat is what the Indian likes? Will he not say to himself in honest confession that he did "overstate" the evils of the hottest season of the year? The medical committee's report and my personal observations and investigations are fully borne out by the recorded evidence. "We have adults who have been with us since they were children," says Mr. Parkington, "but I cannot say that they have physically deteriorated" (*op. cit.*, p. 65). Mr. Hammett says at page 61, "I have adults in my mill who have been employed there since they were children, and some of them will astonish you; 800 out of 1,100 have been employed in the mill varying from three, seven and 18 years. From 500 to 600 of these men have been 14 or 15 years in the mill. In physique I see little difference between the men and outside labourers. One or two men who have been in the mill the longest are big, strong, stalwart men." Perhaps Mr. Hallett passed over these solid statements of truth while he was so cruelly possessed by his fancy puny, sickly, haggard, &c., mill operatives who worry him into unconsciously "overstating" their (his) case!

It is false to say that I am defending the millowners or manufacturers of Bombay or India; the Factory Commission of 1890 especially inquired into the question of protecting female operatives, and I endorse their conclusion. In doing so I have to expose Mr. Hallett's amusing but perverse ignorance and the mischief that is born of it. His repeated and unblushing accusations are beneath my notice. Abusing and apologizing are matters that do not affect his personal dignity or self-respect. The Commissioners say that they consider 11 hours' limitation of work for women proper and sufficient; they say that it would operate on a comparatively small number of the female operatives who are employed in the cotton industry and work with motive power. A great majority—10 per cent.—are employed on hand-reeling and always work less than 11 hours, are piece-workers, and can, and do, take such intervals of rest during working hours as they like for necessary purposes. The result of the 11 hours' limitation in the case of certain female operatives who work with motive power as long as even 13 hours would be that "the law supposed to be passed for their benefit will inflict serious permanent injury on these skilled mill hands and deprive them of the chance of earning a living in these factories, as they will be replaced by men, the difference in the wages between male and female operatives being very small. We know that arrangements have already been made in Ahmedabad to take action in this direction as soon as the new law has been passed." They would, therefore, recommend exemption for these women from the 11 hours clause. In support of their recommendation they say :—Knowing the serious effect of the proposed legislation we took the trouble to carefully examine into the details of the question, and we found that, whereas in Bombay one male operative could attend a roving, intermediate, or slubbing machine, in Ahmedabad each machine had a woman and a boy or man to look after it. The work was not, therefore, so continuous as in Bombay, and certainly not as hard as it is for females in England. With two operatives working on one machine it is nearly always possible for each of them to take frequent spells of rest. To tell a thousand poor women that they cannot be allowed to work in this manner for 12, 13, or even 14 hours and that they must in consequence give up their work will, we feel sure, not commend itself to the judgment of the public." They appeal to rule 3 of the regulations of the Berlin International Labour Conference, which provides exceptions in cases in which, by the proposed legislation, "instead of bettering the condition of numerous classes, a very serious sacrifice will be imposed on them." This is practical legislation, based on practical and undisguised philanthropy. Let Mr. Hallett persuade himself to join hands with the Commissioners, and he will find it a humane and useful work to exert his best efforts in urging the Government of India to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners by means of clause 4, section 6, of the new Factory Act.

I am sure that after a patient study of the recommendations of the Commissioners of last year, whom even Mr. Hallett cannot accuse of representing mill interest, it will be allowed that such pleading as is based on the Commissioners' investigations and the irresistible conclusions they lead to is not quite on the same lines as were adopted by those who pleaded against stringent factory Acts in England. It is not a question of a mere temporary lowering of wages by giving less work, but it is a question of giving the women no work and no wages and driving them to the fields, to do, as of old, their hard and killing work and live on the miserable earnings their lands yielded, which provided them with food enough to satisfy their hunger only by half.

Mr. Hallett boasts of never being answered by rebutting evidence. He is evidently conscious of the existence of such evidence to refute his (mis) statements. Now he has it in plenty, with all references. I have no desire to take up your valuable space with such trash (to call it quotation would be to debase the term) as that of "a bright, intelligent, and wiry boy; another with hoarse voice and badly grown; another tall for his age, looking weak and depressed; another taller than the previous, but pale; another in fair health, but stupid; a girl frightened when asked to give evidence." Such is a sample of pale, unhealthy, dull, and stupid stuff appealed to as materials for urging stringent factory laws. They will do well as materials for nursery stories or the penny dreadfuls. Will he, by the way, suggest ways and means of preventing little factory girls from being frightened when catechized by strangers? In India even the European children lose their colour, and Mr. Hallett would say it is because of the Indian mills! If he wanted to know what adults, mill lads, and girls made, why did he not pause at pages 61 and 65 of the report of 1884, to read what those who knew had got to say on the subject? He has, however, the quotations before him now.

I am sorry Mr. Hallett needlessly worried himself about that paper of mine on "Barracks, Factories, &c." The fact is I did read the paper. By some mistake its title was a little differently given, and was put down in the Engineering Section. Its right title is, "On the importance of Periodic Analysis of Town and City Air." It was read and discussed in the Chemistry and Physics Section. Mr. Hallett shall have a copy of it. Perhaps it will make up for his disappointment if I were to tell him that I had incidently referred to it also at the Indian meeting and said that one of the many advantages of a system of air analysis, as indicated in my paper, would be to enforce good ventilation in all mills and factories, and thus, perhaps, more directly influence factory sanitation than than any Factory Act would. But he will also see from the paper that the lung mischief he wrongly attributes so much to the mills is to be found as much in people (mill operatives or not) occupying unhealthy "chawls" (dwellings of the poor) as in the rich tenants of lofty mansions in which women occupy dark and dingy rooms. Mr. Hallett will thus see that I am not indifferent to legislation which improves the conditions of the surroundings of occupiers of tenement houses and chawls, as well as of people who work in mills and factories. But if improvement in the condition of factories is to be advanced, it is not by such methods as Mr. Hallett adopts, for, by unnecessarily directing people's thought's into quite other directions, as was well said by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hallett retards good legislation by proposing and promoting unnecessary and mischievous legislation.

As to the average working hours, what I read out from my paper on Factory Labour in the Indian Spinning Mills at the Congress was 12 hours, six minutes, and 10 seconds. This is certainly different from "not more than 12 hours" which Mr. Hallett dreams of having heard me say. My average was taken from the registers of well-conducted mills, and it was with a view to get all mills to adopt it that I endorsed the recommendation of the Medical Committee to have the hours of closing—*i. e.*, the hours of sunset in the different months of the year—named by law. The more Mr. Hallett tries to distinguish between Indian "sunrise to sunset" and "dawn to dusk" the more he gets away from light and makes confusion worse confounded. Before he any further poses as a "Professor" of Indian mill life and constitutional history of Indian legislative councils, he would do well to leave aside his antiquated blue-books, from which he unfortunately "cribs" just what he should not, and begin again and make himself personally and practically conversant with the subject by taking a few object lessons.

K. N. BAHADHURJI, M. D.

MILITARY NEWS.

T Battery, R.H.A., will rail from Rawalpindi to Jhelum *en route* to the Camp at Aligarh.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions, 3rd Goorkhas, will attend the Camp of Instruction at Bareilly.

The troop of native cavalry at Calcutta is to be increased to one squadron, as heretofore, whilst the Government of India are at Calcutta.

It is being notified for information that the shortest route for troops proceeding *via* Bareilly to Sitapur is by the new Phillibhit extension of the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway *via* Bhojeepura, instead of by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, *via* Lucknow.

The P Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, arrived at Deolali on Sunday morning from Lucknow, and proceeds home by the Malabar on Wednesday. The Battery will find the baggage guard which arrives this morning, and the remainder will arrive to-morrow morning for embarkation. The established strength of a battery of Horse Artillery is 162 officers and men; the strength of the Battery going home is about 125 officers and men, five women, and ten children.

The Woolwich party comprising the baggage guard (1 officer, 40 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women and 10 children of the P Battery, R H A) and 65 men, 15 women, and 31 children, and 36 invalids, arrive this morning (Tuesday) from Deolali, under the command of Captain A. T. Baker, No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, Surgeon-Captain I. Osborn, Medical Staff, in medical charge. This officer proceeds home, tour expired, doing duty with troops on board-ship.

The following movements are ordered in connection with the reliefs :—The 19th Punjab Infantry march from Rawalpindi on November 4, arriving at Fort Sandeman on December 9; the 34th Pioneers leave Fort Sandeman on December 11 and arrive at Mian Mir on January 8; 33rd Punjab Infantry leave Jhelum on October 28 and arrive at Rawalpindi on November 3; Wing of the 12th Bengal Infantry leave Benares on November 3 and arrive at Buxar on January 5; the other Wing leave on November 13 and arrive at Dorunda on December 7; the 5th Bengal Infantry arrive at Benares on November 12.

Two marriages of interest are announced this month, the one between Mr. Arthur Stanley Wilson, of Tranby Croft, with Miss Filmer; daughter of Lady Filmer; and the other between Mr. Arthur Hay and Miss Mary Scott, daughter of Lady and the late Sir Edward Scott. Mr. Arthur Hay (says *Land and Water*) has just inherited a large fortune by the will of his great uncle, the late Duke of Cleveland.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

Friday (Sept. 25) being the anniversary of the Relief of Lucknow, the surviving officers of Havelock's and Outram's force dined together at the Hotel Metropole. Gen Sir W Olpherts, V C, presided, and the company included :—Gen D S Dodgson, C B, Gen J Gorden, C B, Lieut-Gen Sir H M Havelock-Allan, V C, M P, Maj-Gen W O Swanston, Maj-Gen G S Macbean, C B, Maj-Gen G Stewart, C B, Maj-Gen H Delafosse, C B, Maj-Gen F Chamier, Maj-Gen Haydock, Maj-Gen. E J Oldfield, Surg-Gen J J Clarke, M D, Surg-Gen Sir Anthony Home, V C, Surg-Gen J J Jee, V C, C B, Col J Morland, Col R G Birch, Col. Montagu Hall, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Battine, Lieut.-Col. C. Skrine, Maj F. Drake, Maj. F. Finlay, Maj. W. H. Beaumont, Capt. P. Phipps, Capt. F. Walsh, Capt. J. Robertson, Capt. W. Niget, and Mr. D. D Willfck, B.C.S.; and of the original garrison of Lucknow. Lieut-Gen. Macleod Innes, V.C., R.E., Maj-Gen. H. Cook, Maj.-Gen. A. Tulloh, Col. T. T. Boileau, D.I.G. S. B. Partridge, Col. Fletcher. The following were unable to be present :—Gen. Sir Fraser Tytler, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Pallíser, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. F. A. Willis, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I., Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Hudson, Maj.-Gen. D. Barker, C.B., Col. W. Rennie, V. C., C.B., Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine, Lieut-Col. Roddy, V.C., Col. J. A. Grant, C.B., C.S.I., Col. J. Brasyer, C.B., and about twenty others.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Chairman called on his brother officers and comrades of times past to drink to the memory of those who fell at Lucknow, and of those who had since passed away. Havelock, Outram, Neill, Ingliss, Macpherson, and others, whose names came readily to their lips, were their leaders on Sept. 25, 1857, and never was a force better led, and never were leaders better followed. (Cheers.) They had a purpose in view, such as few forces ever had and they would be wanting in what was due to the history and honour of the English nation to-day if they neglected to commemorate the rescue of the women and children of the Lucknow Garrison from their perilous position. (Cheers.) They went to work shoulder to shoulder, and those that remained to-day were shoulder to shoulder, trying to represent those that had gone before. Some might say that they had met to glorify themselves. Let them say it; they would be failing in their duty if they did not endeavour, so far as lay in their power, to celebrate so glorious an event. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan proposed "The Health, Prosperity, and Good Fortune of our Surviving Comrades Serving Abroad." When, under the command of his father and the illustrious Outram, he had the honour of entering Lucknow, he little thought that thirty-four years later he would be surrounded by those whose names were recorded as the working men that gained that brilliant success. In remembering those who were with them on that occasion, and who still served Her Majesty, he asked them to drink to Gen. Fraser Tytler who was then Quartermaster-General, and one of the prime movers in the plan that led to the relief of the garrison; Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hudson, one of the most illustrious soldiers in the present Indian Army; and Maj.-Gen. Digby Barker, now Commanding in China. (Cheers). In spite of the lapse of thirty-four years the great events through which they passed were fresh in the hearts of all of them, and they would like to do the same again to-morrow, and, if possible, to do better. (Cheers.) Speaking of the rank and file who followed them so nobly, he would say that this feat of arms was unsurpassed in the history of England, because it was unsurpassable. (Loud cheers.) Within the last fortnight he had come from attending the manœuvres of the British Army in Hampshire, where there were sixteen battalions assembled. He desired to say nothing in disparagement of their spirit and discipline, but, compared physically with the soldiers who followed Havelock and Outram in the Relief of Lucknow, they were as a piece of chalk to a piece of cheese. It was for those who remained to inspire their successors with the spirit of the old times. The physique, strength, and endurance they could never have, but in courage and patriotism he was sure they would not fail. (Cheers.)

Surg-Gen Sir Anthony Home, V C, acknowledged the toast.

Gen Dodgson gave "The Health of the Original Garrison."

Lt-Gen Innes, V C, responded, and called on the five survivors of the Baillie Guard present to drink to Havelock's force, and the health and welfare of its survivors.

Sir H Havelock-Allan, in reply, expressed a doubt whether the division of Command between Sir James Outram and his father led to the best results; but bore high testimony to the generosity and self-abnegation that promoted Outram to make the sacrifice.

Surg-Gen Jee, speaking on behalf of the Old 78th now the Seaforth Highlanders, confirmed the statement that the regiment marched to Lucknow with their pipes, and said that Jessie Brown, who in her fever declared that she heard them, was the wife of a corporal in the 32nd regiment.

"The Health of the Chairman," proposed by Sir Anthony Home, "Sir H. Havelock-Allan," and other toasts followed.

During the proceedings the following telegram was received by the chairman, and read to the company amid cheers :—"The Seaforth Reunion toasts, the health of officers past and present, also heroes of Lucknow. President Seaforth Reunion, Trades Hall, Glassford-street, Glasgow."

The anniversary of the Relief of Lucknow was celebrated on Saturday night (26th ult.) at Plumstead Common. A military programme was arranged, including the "British Army Quadrilles," by the 3rd Kent Artillery and other bands. The inhabitants of the surrounding houses exhibited lamps and coloured fires. The neighbourhood was en fete for several hours, and fully fifty thousand persons were present. An unfortunate accident befell Sergt. Miles, of the 3rd Kent Artillery, who slipped on the edge of an old gravel pit and fractured his leg.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

In consequence of the critical state of affairs in China, and the strained relations between that country and the European Powers, the Chinese Ambassador has returned to Berlin from St. Petersburg, to confer with the German Government on the matter. The German Government, replying to the communication made to it by the Chinese Ambassador to the effect that his Government had made arrangements for the supression of rioting, and that foreign intervention was unnecessary, states that Germany accept the assurance of the good intentions of China, but must consult the German Ambassador at Pekin on the matter.

Information has reached Paris that the Governor of Wuhu has been dismissed in accordance with the demand made by the representatives of the Powers to the Pekin Government.

When the mail left the Russian Government appeared disposed to take part in any diplomatic action undertaken by the other European Powers for the purpose of assuring the safety of Europeans and native Christians in the Celestial Empire, but, it was said, would probably hesitate in carrying this common action so far as to participate in a naval demonstration. Such a course of action was foreshadowed by the language of the Russian Press, which whilst advising the Government to take advantage of the present situation to adopt precautions against the ulterior ambitious aims of China, dwells on the necessity for Russia, on account of the small number of war-ships at her disposal in the Pacific Ocean, to remain neutral in the event of a naval demonstration. The St. Petersburg *Grashdanin* is of opinion that, in making common cause with the other European Powers against China, Russia would but serve the ends of France and England to the prejudice of her own interests, which demand that she should not jeopardise the security of her Asiatic shores, nor contribute to the complete ascendancy of Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean by arousing the antagonism of China. The paper concludes that by remaining neutral at the present moment Russia would lay the foundation of a future Russo-Chinese Alliance, which she might use hereafter in case of need as an effective weapon against Great Britain in the far East.

THE RAILWAY CALAMITY IN SPAIN.

Narratives by passengers who were in the Spanish express train, which was wrecked near, Burgos have been published. In all fifteen persons were killed and twenty-six injured, one of whom has since died. Mr. Lucas, the Royal Academician, was in an exhausted condition when taken out of the ruins, but he is recovering. Mr. Fletcher's injuries were not so serious. Mr. Maurice Long, the British Vice-Consul at Malaga, was killed. Mr. William Cotton, whose leg was fractured in two places, died on Wednesday. Queen Christina has telegraphed her sympathy to the brother and sister of the deceased who were with him at the time of his death. The judge conducting the inquiry into the accident has called upon the railway company to deposit £80,000 as security for the payment of any damages that may be claimed. It is now established that the responsibility for the accident rests with the young telegraph clerk, whose mistake led to the collision. The funeral of those who were killed took place at Burgos on Sunday amid demonstrations of mourning and sympathy.

THE *TIMES* ON THE *BANGABASI* CASE.

The abortive result of the prosecution of the vernacular journal *Bangabasi* before the High Court at Calcutta, writes the *Times*, has left the questions of fact on which the jury disagreed to be decided by future proceedings. It is important, however, to take note that the view of the law adopted by the Government of Lord Landsdowne has been fully borne out by the authoritative declaration of a tribunal which has traditionally shown its independence of the Executive, and which rightly enjoys the confidence both of natives and of Europeans. We print in another column a full and authentic report of the charge, imperfectly reported in the Calcutta newspapers, which was delivered by the Chief Justice, Sir W. C. Petheram, and in which the legal aspect of the case is impartially discussed. It is satisfactory that, apart from the question of the guilt or innocence of the proprietor, manager, editor, and printer of the incriminated journal, the right of the Indian Government to protect itself against incitements to disaffection should be placed beyond dispute. From the language, at once moderate and firm, employed by the counsel who appeared for the Government, it is evident that the Viceroy and his advisers had come deliberately to the conclusion that the abuse of the liberty of the Press for the purpose of arousing feelings of hatred and contempt against the rulers of India cannot be permitted to make further strides. Had the law proved to be too weak, or too loosely worded, to justify a prosecution, the Government would have been forced to consider very seriously the necessity of altering it. Even now, when its adequacy to meet the evil has been authoritatively pronounced, it depends upon the manner in which it is administered whether or not the freedom of the Indian Press can be safely allowed to remain subject only to the restraints of the Penal Code. It is to be hoped that native journalists will take timely warning, and that, if they continue to offend, juries will not shrink from doing their duty. Meanwhile it is placed on record as the decision of the High Court that the restraints imposed by the Penal Code are not open to the minimizing and paralyzing interpretation contended for by the counsel for the *Bangabasi*.

The section of the Penal Code on which the prosecution was founded is couched in no ambiguous language. It enacts that any person who attempts, whether by speaking, writing, or otherwise, to "excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India" is liable to be punished by imprisonment and fine. In order, however, to make it clear that this provision was not intended to interfere with liberty of discussion an "explanation" is appended to the section, which states that "such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection," and, accordingly, comments intended only to call out such disapprobation do not constitute a breach of the law. Nevertheless the leading counsel for the defendants appears to have argued that there was practically no distinction between disaffection and disapprobation, which, as the Chief Justice pointed out, would, if maintained, have excluded the possibility of any conviction at all under this section of the Penal Code. It was also urged for the defence that the language upon which the prosecution was based could not be held to come within the section, because its publication had not been followed by any outbreak of violence or other evidence of disaffection. The Chief Justice, however, laid it down that no such results of the incitements in question need be proved, in order to establish the offence of exciting, or attempting to excite to disaffection, which it was for the jury to infer, or to refuse to infer, upon a fair construction of the incriminated articles. The question is one of intention. "If," said the Chief "Justice, a person used either spoken or written words calculated to create in the minds of the persons to whom they were addressed a disposition not to obey the lawful authority of the Government, or to subvert or resist that authority if and when occasion should arise, and if he did so with the intention of creating such a disposition in his hearers or readers, he would be guilty of the offence of attempting to excite disaffection within the meaning of the section, though no disturbance was brought about by his words, or any feeling of disaffection, in fact, produced by them." In the case of the *Bangabasi* these questions will have to be considered again by a jury at the November Sessions, should the prosecutions be proceeded with, and it is right to note that the defendants' counsel endeavoured to attenuate the importance of the attacks on the Government, and to deprive them of any character of international mischief, by describing them as "unmitigated twaddle" and "idiotic ravings."

Of the incriminated articles in the *Bangabasi* we shall say nothing further, as their character is a matter still *sub judice*. It is difficult, however, to read the stuff which constantly appears in the vernacular Press, especially in Bengal, without feeling strongly impressed with the belief, after allowance is made for mere extravagance of language, that there is a design to foster a state of public sentiment not consistent with a desire to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government. Where this design can be inferred from published attacks on the Government, juries will, according to the law as laid down by the Chief Justice be justified in convicting for a breach of the above-mentioned section of the Penal Code. Whether or not they will prefer to look with contemptuous indulgence on the vagaries of Baboo journalism is another matter. There is a natural reluctance to appear to press severely on scribes whose own counsel holds them up to ridicule as manufacturers of "twaddle." But, though Lord Lansdowne and other eminent members of the Government of India can personally afford to ignore the insolence of the baser sort of vernacular journals, just as Mr. Balfour used to ignore the rubbish flung at him by the disloyal newspapers in Ireland, the effect of such wild writing on the masses in Hindostan must be carefully considered. When the Viceroy is compared with the Musaulman persecutors of the Hindoo faith, and with the demons who have persecuted the gods and their devotees, and when these comparisons are used to aggravate the bitterness of feeling engendered among some classes of natives by the passage of the Age of Consent Act, it is impossible to doubt that mischief may be done, and it is not easy to believe that mischief is not intended. A few casual outbursts of violent language might be safely overlooked, but the conduct of a portion of the Indian vernacular Press indicates a settled policy of vilifying the Government and making it odious in the eyes of orthodox Hindoos. Nor is the evil lessened because it is true, as the authors of these attacks themselves admit, that there is no prospect of the discontent they appeal to embody itself in effective armed resistance to the authority of the Government of India. It is enough that, as the Chief Justice says, the effect is to create a disposition not to obey lawful authority, or, "if the occasion should arise," to subvert it. To create such a disposition is to weaken the beneficial influence of Government, and to develop an element of possible danger in the future. It cannot be said that an Empire like ours in India is guilty of an unjustifiable interference with liberty, when it endeavours to avert these consequences by restraining gross abuse of the right of public criticism, under the very moderate and and cautious provisions of the Penal Code. The law is shown to be comprehensive enough to protect the Government against wicked calumnies and efforts to excite religous passions. Time and experience alone can show whether juries in India will give effect to it.

The following Wills are also announced, the personalty being attached in each case :—The Will of Mr. William Henry Gladstone, late of Hawarden Castle, £22,444 19s. 8d. gross, the net value under a nominal amount; of Robert Dick, of the firm of R, and J. Dick, gutta-percha shoe manufacturers, £268,582; of Mr. Joseph Goolden, £93.000; of Mr. Walter Kidman Foster, £82,000; of Lieut.-Col. John Charles William Fortescue, formerly R.A., J.P., D.L., £30,000; of Mr. Henry Mortimer Hummell, £21,000; of the late Mrs. Sarah Langworthy, widow, £224,377 gross; of Mr. Alfred Salt Wilkes, 117,341 1s. 8d. gross; of Mr. Henry Nelson, of Westoe, Durham, shipowner, £118,244 1s. 3d.; of the Most Excellent Jose Curtoys de Andauga, £8,034; of Roger Alexandre Duc de Bauffremont, £7,672; of Mr. John Henry Boyer Wurner, late of Kepwith-park, Yorkshire, £136,801.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SUICIDE OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger as reported by telegraph committed suicide on Wednesday morning (Sept. 30) by shooting himself in the right temple over the grave of Mdme. de Bonnemain in the cemetery of Ixelles, near Brussels. The act seems to have been premeditated for some time, and though little political significance has been attached to it, the occurrence has caused a profound sensation, not only in Brussels, but in Paris, Berlin, and other European capitals. Mdme. de Bonnemain had, it will be remembered, figured prominently in connection with the General, more particularly during his decline and fall. She accompanied him in his famous retreat to Jersey, and from time to time furnished him with immense sums of money.

The time chosen by General Boulanger for his last act was a quarter after noon. For some days previously he had been extremely depressed, and considerable anxiety was felt on his account. All arms were kept out of his reach, and nothing is known as to how he contrived to conceal the revolver with which he took his life. When Mdme. de Bonnemain was buried, Boulanger was heard to exclaim, in solemn tones, "Au revoir, a bientot!" It had since been his custom every day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to go to the cemetery and deposit on her grave either a bouquet or a wreath. On Wednesday morning he started for the cemetery, in a carriage drawn by two horses, at the early hour of ten. He left the carriage at the gate and walked straight to the part of the grounds where a blue headstone, surmounted by a broken column, indicated the last resting-place of Mdme. de Bonnemain. There he remained in silent contemplation for some little time. One of the most recently deposited wreaths, laid there only two or three days ago, bore the words, "A bientot Marguerite." He had been walking about in the grounds for an hour and a-half when a pistol shot was heard. With all possible speed the General's servants and the cemetery officials ran to the spot. They found the General stretched upon the ground, and by his side a revolver of large calibre, which had just been discharged. A wound in the right temple and another in the left showed that the bullet had passed right through the brain, and it was evident that death had been instantaneous. No cry was heard nor other sound except the report of the pistol shot. It appears that shortly after the death of Mdme. de Bonnemain General Boulanger's wife wrote to him offering to forgive him all the past and to share his exile. This letter was never answered.

Prince Victor Bonaparte, on hearing the news of the General's suicide, called at his residence in the afternoon; his visit lasted about half an hour. The deceased General was a great favourite with all his servants and attendants, who, notwithstanding his reduced circumstances, included a coachman and footman, two valets de chambre, two femmes de chambre, and three cooks.

It has transpired that General Boulanger recently applied to the Communal authorities of Ixelles to have the alley in the cemetery leading to Mdme. de Bonnemain's grave paved. The path in question was accordingly macadamised. The tomb to which her remains were consigned consisted of two compartments, and General Boulanger next acquired the vacant vault. Everything (as we have already remarked) points to the most deliberate intention on his part to compass his own death. Moreover, it seems that a few days ago he sent for his solicitor and had all his papers set in order. Among them, it is stated, are two wills, one relating to his private and personal affairs, the other making known his last wishes to his political followers. This document is said to contain an affirmation of undiminished confidence in the cause with which he was identified, and an appeal to his friends to continue the political work and to endeavour to realise the aims which they had set before them. His death, he declares, is due to a single cause—his grief at the loss of Mdme. de Bonnemain. When the body was undressed a large photograph of this lady was found next his heart. It was stained by the blood which had flowed from the wounds.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE BOERS.

Much ill-feeling (says a Reuter's telegram from Pretoria) is evinced amongst the Boer population in the Transvaal against Lord Randolph Churchill on account of his recent reflections upon their country, and the belief is current that his statements will have the effect of putting back the solution of the race question for some years, just at the point when everything was working harmoniously as regarded Boers and British. The *Volksstem*, of Sept. 5, says :—"The hasty, ill-tempered, and unjust criticism which Lord Randolph Churchill passed upon the Republic and the Boers can only be answered by one word, 'Majuba.'" On Saturday night an effigy of Lord Randolph, after being carried about for some time, was burned here, in the midst of a large gathering of townspeople. When the procession halted English onlookers called for cheers for Lord Randolph, which were responded to by groans and hisses, after which three lusty cheers were given for President Kruger. Mr. Sidney Shepstone, returning from Fort Salisbury, met Lord Randolph on the road.

The *St. James's Gazette* says :—Special correspondents do not as a rule make themselves universally beloved, and Lord Randolph Churchill has determined that he will not be an exception. From the day he left these shores he has criticised in no friendly spirit everyone and everything he has come into contact with. The food in the ship which bore him to South Africa, the weather, the War Office, Lord Salisbury, and the Boers, have been in turn the subjects of his invective. In this country no one pays much heed to his lordship's opinions a laugh, a shrug of the shoulders, and they are forgotten. Not so the sensitive Boers, who have been showing their appreciation of his kindly remarks by burning him in effigy—an incident whereat the heart of the intrepid explorer will rejoice. The serious portion of it is that one cannot see how Lord Randolph is to return from Mashonaland, for he dare not set foot in the Transvaal, the welcome he would receive in Cape Colony would not be cordial, and Sir Donald Currie will probably not have him for a passenger. Has fate ordained that he shall remain for the rest of his natural life in Central Africa, instructing the natives in the arts of cookery and politeness?

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE ARMY.

The general annual return of the Army for 1890, just issued from the War Office, shows that the total number of men sent from home last year for service abroad was 16,974, of whom 9856 went to India, 6,859 to the Colonies, and 259 only to Egypt; the total being 587 below the number sent from home in 1889, and still lower than in 1883. The largest total sent out during the last ten years was in 1882, when 38,066 embarked for foreign service the greater number—22,664—going to Egypt. The entire number of men landed in India last year was 12,139, there being, beside the 9,856 mentioned above, 1,447 from various colonies and 836 from Egypt. The total number brought home from foreign service during the year was 15,026, of whom 11,340 came from India, 3,321 from the colonies, and 365 from Egypt. Of the 15,026, 2,239 were invalids, 680 men whose time in the army had expired, 6,758 were for discharge into the army reserve, 985 joined depots or home battalions, 567 were brought home for various causes, and 3,797 arrived as regiments or batteries. The number of invalids brought from India was 1,707. Of the 16,974 men leaving home last year 5,146 were included in whole regiments, battalions, or batteries, and 11,828 belonged to reinforcing detachments for corps already abroad. The ages of men in the former are not given in the returns, but of the detachments it appears that the largest proportion of men—4537—were from 20 to 21 years old; 2,278 were between 21 and 22; 1,314 between 22 and 23; and the numbers gradually decreased to 230, who were over 30 years of age Of younger soldiers there were 880 between 19 and 20; 261 between 18 and 19; and 295 below 18.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th October, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via. |

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

SPEECHES BY M. RIBOT AND GENERAL CAPRIVI.

M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited Bapaume on Sept. 27th to unveil a statue of General Faidherbe, erected to commemorate the Battle of Bapaume on Jan. 1, 1870, which the French under Faidherbe claim to have won over the Prussians. The Minister was received with loud acclamations of "Vive Ribot!" "Vive la France!" and "Vive la Russie!" In the course of his speech M. Ribot said :—

France ever finds, whenever her needs require it, soldiers, conspicuous alike for their modesty and valour, whether duty calls upon them to face death in the colonies, to command an army in the field, or to carry our national colours to the shores of friendly nations (tremendous applause, which interrupted the speaker) and to show them the simple and enduring military virtues of our race. (Loud applause.) They are morally related to General Faidherbe. They have stamped their characteristics upon the French Army, which has been at all times—but which is at the present time more than ever—the army of duty and the law. (Unanimous marks of assent). When Faidherbe sheathed his sword, France no longer possessed an army. She no longer possessed a Government. Twenty years constant effort and sacrifice have been needed to enable the army, now become the image of the nation, to present us with that model of vigour, discipline, and education which but yesterday thrilled our hearts. (Applause). It has needed twenty years of wisdom and perseverance for the Republic to cease to be contested, and force itself upon all, not only with the authority of a fact, but with that of the services it has rendered to the country, and that it should succeed in convincing Europe that it could be a Government in the highest sense of the word. (Unanimous applause.) For some time Europe was uncertain, but at last has done us justice. A foreign Sovereign, provident and firm in his designs, has publicly manifested the deep sympathy existing between his country and our own. (Enthusiastic cries of "Vive le Czar!" "Vive la France!" "Vive la Russie!") The Russian nation has associated itself with its Emperor in giving us proof of its cordial friendship. (Another burst of enthusiastic acclamation.) You know how thoroughly those feelings have been reciprocated by us. (Loud cries of "Yes yes.") The incidents of Cronstadt have found an echo in our humblest townships, in our smallest villages. (Another outburst of applause.) But the incidents connected with Cronstadt have not caused us to forget what had preceded and followed. Wherever they appeared our sailors found the name of France respected—nay, beloved. They were received in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway with the most touching demostrations, as though this contact with France awakened in the depths of their hearts the remembrance of a history which, for a long time, was common to them all (warm applause.) Finally, at Portsmouth, where the Queen had desired to pass them in review, the most imposing as well as the most gracious welcome awaited them. They have retained from it, and the whole world has experienced, an impression which nothing can efface.

In conclusion, M. Ribot said :—

It is not the very time when we can preserve the peace with increased dignity that we would run the risk of jeopardising it. France, being conscious of her strength and confident in her future, will continue to display those qualities of prudence and sang froid that have won for her the regard of peoples, and contributed to restore her to the place it befits her to hold in the world.

Speaking at Osnabruck on Sept. 27 on the occasion of the jubilee of the 78th East Frisian Infantry Regiment (Duke Frederick William of Brunswick's), of which he is honorary colonel, General von Caprivi, the German Chancellor, said the anxiety as to whether the present situation could be maintained was groundless. No Government had the intention to disturb the peace and thereby bring about a European war. Neither did the recent rapprochements of certain States give ground for any anxiety; they were only the outward expression of already existing relations, and were perhaps nothing but the establishment of the balance of power in Europe as it formerly existed. No Government, continued General von Caprivi, as far as he could judge, desired to bring about a war which would probably exceed all former wars in its sufferings and results. Referring to the position of internal affairs, in regard to which His Majesty the Emperor always took such a keen interest, the Chancellor expressed the conviction that asatisfactory solution would be obtained, though, perhaps, only after the lapse of many years. Proposing the toast of "The Emperor" at a subsequent "Commers," or reunion of former members of the corps, General von Caprivi referred to Scharnhorst's creation of the system of universal military service, and laid stress on the connection between the active and the reserve army and between the army and the nation. In concluding he said :—"I hope that on the completion of another twenty-five years the regiment will be able to look back on an equally glorious history. The thoughts and aspirations of His Majesty have for their aim the wellbeing of the fatherland and the maintenance of peace. At the present moment there is not the slightest ground for doubting that peace will be maintained. No cloud darkens the political horizon.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

MILITARY.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt Frederic Gordon-Mackenzie retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

18th Hussars.—Capt Percival Scrope Marling, V C, is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry Cavalry,

Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels, on completion of five years' service as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, are placed on half-pay :—William Hutchinson Mulloy and William Randall Slacke. The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Russell Richard Pulford, vice Col C Bowen, placed on half-pay ; Maule Campbell Brackenbury, vice Col G Strahan (late Bengal), placed on the Indian Supernumerary List; Sydney Long Jacob, vice Col B J Goldie (late Bengal), placed on the Indian Supernumerary List ; Arther Granville Clayton, vice Col W H Malloy ; and Sydenham John Lambert, vice Col W R Slacke. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors :—Thomas Digby, vice R R Pulford ; Maurice Charles Barton, vice M C Brackenbury ; Ronald Charles Maxwell, vice S L Jacob ; Henry Davison Love, vice A G Clayton ; John Warre Sill, vice S J Lambert. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—Charles Stuart Rose, vice T Digby ; Walter Alfred John O'Meara, vice M C Barton ; Edward Dashwood Haggitt vice R C Maxwell ; William Staveley Gordon, vice H D Lowe ; John Irvine Lang, vice J W Still.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt Alexander Bowers King is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers ; Lieut John St John Knowles to be Captain, in succession to Major W J F Morgan, employed in the Army Pay Department. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned second Lieutenants are antedated to August 16, 1891 :—S E St Leger, vice J St J Knowles ; H N Kelly, to complete establishment ; C M O'Reilly, to complete establishment ; and A V Alexander, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment. The undermentioned second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment :—J B S Alderson and J G A Massy.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Edward R Pears and James W Pochin to the Serapis, Ernest L Austen to the Ganges, Chaplains—Rev W C Buorchier to the Serapis ; Staff-Paymaster—John J Hoar to the Audacious ; Assistant-Paymaster—Charles M Mobberley to the Serapis.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, October 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr W Pockett, B
Mr W G Pockett, B
Mr H J H Henderson, Bo
Col T J Cotton, I S C
Lieut H C Edwards, I S C
Lieut W R Scharlieb, I S C
Lieut E N Obbard, I S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C F Worsley, B C S, 7 days, and to return.
Mr J C Arbuthnott, B C S, 12 days' furlough.
Mr J J Heaton, B C S, 1 week's furlough.
Mr H F Ashton, B C S, 1 week, and to return.
Col F H B Marsh, B I, 2 mos
Capt G B O'Donnell, I S C, 10 days, and to return.
Capt A C Batten, I S C, 2 months, M C.
Capt M T Thompson, I S C, 1 week, P A
Lieut R F R Formby, I S C, 2 months, M C
Lieut A F P Paxton, I S C, 3 months, M C
Lieut A S Bogbie, I S C, 3 months, M C
Surg-Maj W A C Roe, B, 2 months, M C
Surgn F Wyville Thomson, I S C, 1 week, P A.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F E Taylor, B C S
Mr J White, B C S
Mr C E Daniell, B
Mr L E H Yates, B
Mr K C Macdonald, B
Mr L B Simeon, B
Mr W F Sinclair, Bo C S
Mr G R Henderson, Bo
Mr J F De Joss, Bo
Miss L Brooke, Bo
Mr H Kennedy, B
Lieut-Col A H Mayhew, I S C
Maj H C Halkett, I S C
Capt T C Pears, I S C
Capt G B Unwin, I S C,
Capt W H D Rich, I S C
Capt G A Williams, I S C
Lieut H L Richardson, I S C
Lieut R Harman, I S C
Lieut C F V S Venner, I S C
Lieut H N Roome, I S C
Lieut W T Vincent, I S C
Lieut R M Betham, I S C
Lieut H Ll Roberts, I S C
Lieut J C Erck, I S C
Lieut D D Baynes, I S C
Lieut W Strickland, I S C
Lieut C B Rawlinson, I S C
Dep Surg-Gen P S Turnbull, Bo
Surg-Maj J MacDonnell, M D, I

NOTICES.

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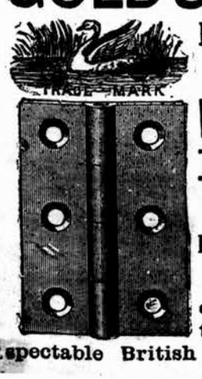

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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

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"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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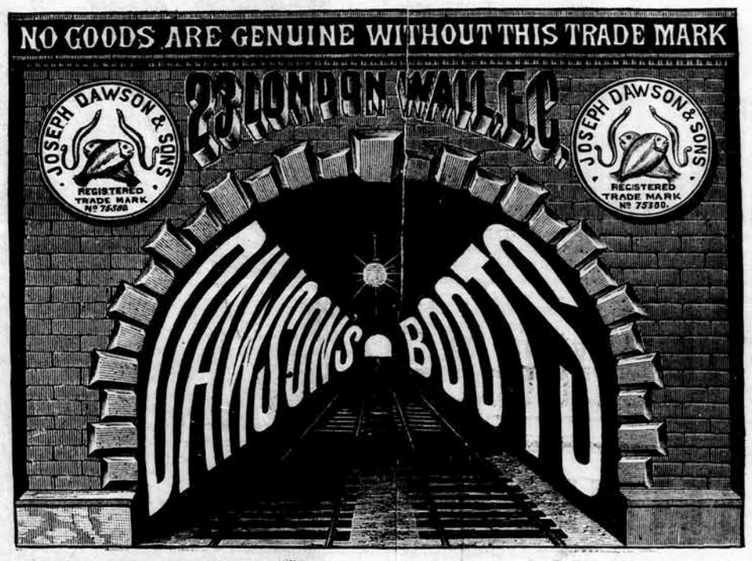
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.

A great luxury in hot climates.
Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA.
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Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist :—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.'

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
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is the BEST of all Foods I have ever examined."

ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.

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FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE LE DANSK

Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
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AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE

Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE

ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,

Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

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GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your packet. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa runs, claims at once that it is not pure.

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

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Many **Testimonials** received

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None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

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infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and **Pure Fast Dye.** Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

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Rs. 66 per dozen Quarts.

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Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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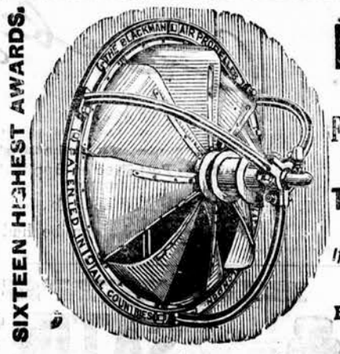

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

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THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from MOTTERSHEAD & Co., F. F. PAINE and F. B. BENGER, 7, Exchange Street, Manchester.

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London, Paris, Boston, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

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FOR

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Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

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"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;

its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

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DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
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HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is* JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.

Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR P. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

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SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

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Stephens' Inks

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ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.

ATKINSON'S

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is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but ATKINSON'S, which is the finest.

Of all Dealers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

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CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,

An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.

Rimmel's Lavender Water,

TREBLED DISTILLED.

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Most Cooling and Reviving.

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,

Refreshing, Invigorating.

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